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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

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Recent Immigrants in the Regina Metropolitan Area

A Comparative Portrait Based on the 1996 Census

September 2000

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RECENT IMMIGRANTS IN THE REGINA METROPOLITAN AREA

A COMPARATIVE PORTRAIT BASED ON THE 1996 CENSUS

Prepared by
INFORMETRICA LIMITED

For
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

September 2000

The opinions and interpretations expressed herein are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of Citizenship and Immigration Canada

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FOREWORD

This document presents a portrait of recent immigrants – persons who immigrated ("landed") after 1980 - living in the Regina area at the time of the 1996 census of population. It provides information, derived from the census, on the origin and background of immigrants, on family and household structure, on participation in the economy, on income and housing.

To assist the reader in interpreting the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants, comparisons are made throughout this document with earlier immigrants - those who arrived before 1981 - and with persons born in Canada. As well, recent immigrants have been subdivided into two groups: those who arrived in the 1980s and those who arrived in the first half of the nineties. The last group is variously called "most recent immigrants" or "very recent immigrants". Grouping immigrants by period of landing is helpful when considering the adjustment of new immigrants to Canadian society and the economy, which takes time.

Canada's immigration policy has various objectives: meeting labour market needs, family reunification, humanitarian goals. Policies have changed over time, and so has the background of new immigrants. As the categories through which immigrants are admitted are not identified in the census, this report does not relate the experience of immigrants to their immigration category. However, Canada's immigration policies, along with conditions in countries of origin and in Canada, have an impact on the background and circumstances of recent immigrants as documented in this report.

The report also presents data on earlier immigrants. This is intended not so much as a second portrait, but rather as an indication of the likely future circumstances of recent immigrants. There is no guarantee, of course, that recent immigrants will assume the same place in Canada's society and economy as have earlier generations of immigrants. There have been changes in the characteristics of immigrants over time. The Canadian population, society and economy have evolved as well. This portrait, however, indicates there is also a good deal of continuity in the characteristics of immigrants, and it shows that recent immigrants are making a place for themselves in this country. There are strong indications that the relative economic conditions of recent immigrants will improve with time after their arrival in Canada, for instance.

This portrait of recent immigrants living in the Regina area is one of a series of 13 portraits for major urban centres where the overwhelming majority of recent immigrants live. Each of the 13 profiles highlights a census metropolitan area (CMA; for a definition see the text box on the next page). The CMAs or major urban agglomerations are: Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ottawa, Quebec City and Halifax. Also available is a profile of recent immigrants in Canada. This profile covers the same material as the profiles for urban centres. It also provides comparisons between five geographic areas (Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal, the ten other cities combined, and the rest of Canada).

This comparative portrait of recent immigrants in Regina was produced by Informetrica Limited and is published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada to inform the Canadian public, in particular persons and organisations with an interest in immigrants, including officials of provincial, regional and local governments, and organisations providing services to immigrants.

In this document, text boxes provide information of a technical nature about the topics covered, such as definitions of concepts used and notes to tables and charts. Here are some general points that may assist the reader:

Highlights are presented before the main report. The Highlights section is divided into six parts like the report itself.

Headings of topics summarise the thrust of the information presented, in telegram style. Thus, a quick impression of the characteristics and circumstances of recent immigrants can be gleaned from the table of contents. In the style used in the headings, all comparative statements refer to recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. Thus, "Fewer children among recent immigrants" means that children under 15 years of age make up a smaller proportion of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

The text describes and comments on the data displayed in figures and tables. The text does not always quote the precise numbers in the tables, but states them in an approximate or rounded manner. For instance, "41%" may be described as "two-fifths" or "two out of five". As well, whereas tables and figures display information for two groups - immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during 1991-1996 - the text often refers to these jointly as "recent immigrants".

Numbers of people are rounded to the nearest 10 or 100, and as a rule no decimals are shown for percentages. Shares may not add to 100 per cent because of rounding.

Some tables and figures in this profile show less detail than available in other reports in this series of profiles, reports for urban areas where a larger number of recent immigrants live than in Regina. This was necessary to ensure that the statistics shown are accurate and not misleading. Statistics Canada does not release the actual number of persons in any category in the census data, but an approximate number. When there are but few people in a category, there may be a large relative error in the number. Thus, when the number of recent immigrants in a particular category is small, it is impossible to know whether a difference between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born reflects a real difference or the approximation error. These reports on recent immigrants do not provide such statistics.

Thus, for instance, this report does not contain an analysis of the unemployment rate of recent and most recent immigrants by age, level of education and knowledge of official languages, while reports for other cities where more recent immigrants live do contain such detail. As well, in some displays detail is provided only for all recent immigrants, and not separately for immigrants who landed in the 1980s and those who landed during the 1990s. In other instances certain age groups are combined. Finally, some individuals statistics have been excluded and replaced by the designation "n.a.", meaning "not available".

Readers should be aware that there may be many reasons behind the differences featured in any display in this document: the background of immigrants, the experience of immigration, Canada's immigration policy, etc. One important source of difference is age structure. There are more adults aged 25 to 44 and fewer children among recent immigrants than the Canadian-born, and earlier immigrants on average are considerably older than recent immigrants or the Canadian-born. Age structure is examined in this portrait, and where differences in age are important, information is provided separately for age groups. However, readers are advised that differences in age can be a significant factor even when age is not explicitly addressed.

A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of a large urban core with a population of at least 100,000 together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core.

In 1996, the Regina CMA included the following municipalities: Regina, Grand Coulee, Edenwold, White City, Pilot Butte, Balgonie, Lumsden, Disley, Buena Vista, and Regina Beach. Throughout this profile, the Regina CMA, with all of its component municipalities, is referred to simply as Regina.

The population data presented in this report do not include non-permanent residents. In 1996 for the first time, Statistics Canada included non-permanent residents in the population. There were 167,000 non-permanent residents in Canada in 1996, bringing the official population count to 28,528,000 instead of the 28,361,000 shown here.

HIGHLIGHTS

This portrait describes recent immigrants in the Regina metropolitan area ("Regina" for short) as of 1996. Recent immigrants are immigrants who landed during the period 1981-1996. Immigrants who landed during 1991 to 1996 are called very recent or most recent immigrants.

The background, personal attributes and outcomes of immigrants reflect Canada's immigration policies, and the choices immigrants make as to where to live in Canada.

Labour market behaviour, the jobs of recent immigrants, and their income and housing conditions describe the adjustment of immigrants to the economy. This process clearly takes time. Many immigrants do not immediately access long-term jobs that match their formal education, and the initial years are marked by relatively low income, large households and crowded housing. As their stay lengthens, however, they more or less catch up to those who were here before, although some differences remain.

Immigrants and recent immigrants (Part A)

- In 1996 there were 5,600 recent immigrants in Regina, 0.3 per cent of all recent immigrants living in Canada, accounting for 37 per cent of immigrants in Regina and 2.9 per cent of the population of the city. The number of immigrants residing in Regina and their share of the population of the metropolitan area declined during the 1981-1996 period.

- Over four out of five immigrants who landed during the 1980s had become Canadian citizens by 1996.

Who are the recent immigrants (Part B):

- Recent immigrants to Regina come from all over the world. Asian origins dominate among immigrants who landed after 1990, and the share of the People's Republic of China, the largest source country, is 16 per cent.

- Thirty-six per cent of recent immigrants destined for Regina entered through the economic class. Refugees made up 30 per cent of those who landed between 1981 and 1995, twice the share of refugees for Canada as a whole. The share that entered through the family class is almost as large.

- One half of recent immigrants are 25 to 44 years of age, and 15 per cent are children under 15. Of Regina's Canadian-born population, these groups make up one-third and one-quarter.

- Six out of seven persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 reported being able to conduct a conversation in English or French. The proportion declines with age: it is 95 per cent in the 15-24 age group, and less than one-half for seniors.

- For almost two-thirds of the most recent immigrants the language most often spoken at home is neither English nor French, but a foreign language.

- The level of education of recent immigrants in Regina is slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born in the case of men, and similar in the case of women. Recent immigrants contribute more than evenly to the number of physical scientists, engineers and health professionals. Recent immigrants pursue studies at a high rate.

Families and households (Part C)

- Very few recent immigrants, including seniors, live alone. About one in four older most recent immigrants who are living with relatives live in an extended-family arrangement, four times the rate among the Canadian-born.

- Recent immigrant families are more likely than Canadian-born families to include never-married children, and this at a later stage in the life of the parents. Recent immigrant families are also somewhat larger than Canadian-born families.

- One-half of families of recent immigrants consist of a recent immigrant couple with or without children. In one-quarter of recent immigrant families a recent immigrant is paired with a Canadian-born spouse.

- Households consisting of recent immigrants with or without other Canadians make up 3 per cent of all households in Regina. Households of immigrants who landed during the 1990s account for close to one-half of these recent immigrant households and 1.7 per cent of all households.

- Family households larger than a nuclear family are rather common among recent immigrants. One in six households of recent immigrants, and only one in twenty households in which all adult members are Canadian-born are of this type. Households of recent immigrants are significantly larger than Canadian-born households.

Participation in the economy (Part D)

- Very recent immigrants have a lower rate of participation in the labour force than the Canadian-born. However, immigrants in Regina adjust quickly to the labour market. Labour force participation of people who immigrated during the 1980s is similar to that of other residents of the metropolitan area, particularly for men.

- Lack of knowledge of English is a major barrier to labour force participation of women. However, it accounts for only a small part of the disparity in labour force participation between the most recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, and its significance diminishes over time as immigrants learn English.

- Employment of recent immigrants tends to be much more than that of the Canadian-born in sales and services occupations, and in the hospitality and other services sectors. Almost every other sector accounts for a lower share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

- Of all the jobs held by recent immigrant men, about one third requires a university degree, a share comparable to that of the jobs held by Canadian-born indicating rapid adjustment. For recent immigrant women, however, the job requirements are lower.

Income (Part E)

- On average among persons reporting income for the year 1995, the income of the most recently immigrated men is 70 per cent of that of the Canadian-born, while for women it is 60 per cent. As for immigrants who landed during the 1980s, the income of women is more than 80 per cent of that of the Canadian-born, while men have the same average income as the Canadian-born.

- For households headed by adults of working age, transfers from governments make up a slightly larger share of the income of recent immigrants than of other households. For households of seniors, however, transfers from governments make up only about one-half as large a share of the income of recent immigrants as of other households.

- Over time, the average income of immigrants increases and, in the case of women, catches up to and, in the case of men, surpasses the income of the Canadian-born by a large margin.

- One in four recent immigrants experiences low income, i.e., lives in a family with income of less than one-half of median family income, or, if not living in a family, has income of less than one-half of the median income of unattached individuals. Fewer than one in five persons born in Canada experience low income.

Housing (Part F)

- Crowded accommodation is relatively common for recent immigrants. One-quarter of recent immigrant households live in crowded conditions – i.e. have one person or more per room - compared to 3 per cent of Canadian-born households. Almost two in five households consisting only of most recent immigrants live in crowded conditions. Crowding is particularly common among larger recent immigrant households.

- It is somewhat more common for recent immigrant households than for Canadian-born households to spend a large share of income on shelter. One-quarter of recent immigrant households spend more than 30 per cent of their income on shelter compared to 20 per cent of Canadian-born households. For households consisting only of persons who immigrated between 1991 and 1994, this share is over one-third.

- Home ownership is as common among households of persons who immigrated during the 1980s as among the Canadian-born.

PART A: IMMIGRANTS AND RECENT IMMIGRANTS

15,000 immigrants in Regina Metropolitan Area

Table A.1: Total and Immigrant Population, Regina Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1981-1996

				Change 1981-1991		Change 1991-1996		Change 1981-1996	
	1981	1991	1996	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Regina CMA									
Immigrants	17,300	15,900	15,200	-1,400	-8%	-700	-4%	-2,000	-12%
Canadian-born	145,100	172,900	175,500	27,800	19%	2,500	1%	30,300	21%
Total Population	162,400	188,800	190,700	26,400	16%	1,900	1%	28,300	17%
Saskatchewan									
Immigrants	82,500	57,800	52,300	-24,700	-30%	-5,500	-10%	-30,200	-37%
Canadian-born	873,900	915,400	921,700	41,400	5%	6,300	1%	47,800	5%
Total Population	956,400	973,200	974,000	16,700	2%	800	0%	17,500	2%
Canada									
Immigrants	3,827,500	4,342,900	4,971,100	515,400	13%	628,200	14%	1,143,600	30%
Canadian-born	20,256,000	22,427,800	23,390,300	2,171,800	11%	962,600	4%	3,134,300	15%
Total Population	24,083,500	26,770,600	28,361,400	2,687,100	11%	1,590,800	6%	4,277,900	18%

According to the census, there were 15,200 immigrants living in the Census Metropolitan Area (CMA; for a definition see the Foreword) of Regina (i.e., the Regina area or Regina for short) in 1996. The immigrant population in Regina has decreased over the 15 years ending in 1996, while the Canadian-born population within the CMA has grown. Over the period spanning 1981 to 1996, the number of immigrants living in Regina decreased by 2,000 or 12 per cent. In comparison, Regina's Canadian-born population increased by 30,300 or 21 per cent.

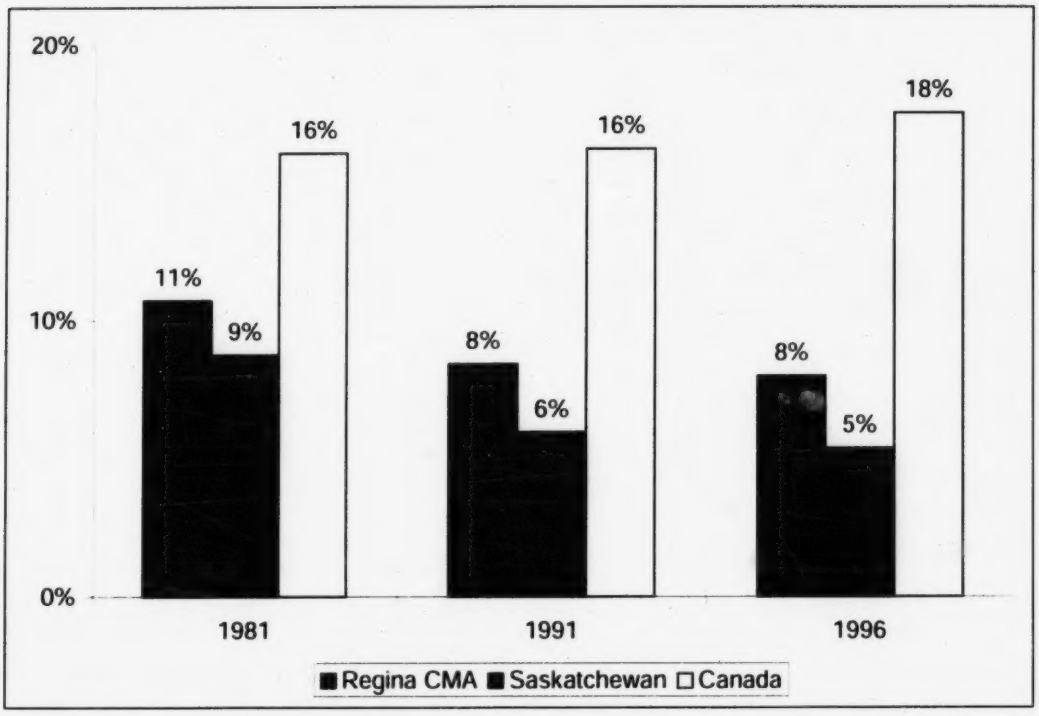
Regina's immigrant population has decreased at a slower pace than the immigrant population in Saskatchewan. To take the most recent five-year period as an example, between 1991 and 1996 the number of immigrants in Regina CMA decreased by 700, or 4 per cent. By comparison, the total number of immigrants living in Saskatchewan decreased by 5,500, or 10%. This differs significantly from the immigrant population of Canada which increased by 628,200 or 14 per cent during the same five years.

In 1996, Regina was the place of residence of 0.7 per cent of the population of Canada and of almost the same share of the country's Canadian-born population (0.8%). Both these shares were virtually the same as in 1981 (0.7% each). The metropolitan area's share of Canada's immigrant population was only 0.3 per cent in 1996, down from 0.5 per cent 15 years earlier.

Regina's share of the population of Saskatchewan and its two components has increased somewhat between 1981 and 1996. The metropolitan area accounted for 20 per cent of the province's population in 1996, 29 per cent of its immigrants, and 19 per cent of the Canadian-born. In 1981 these shares were 17, 21 and 17 per cent.

A decreasing share of the population

Figure A.1: Number of immigrants as a percentage of the population, Regina Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan, and Canada, 1981-1996



The proportion of Regina's population comprised of immigrants has decreased between 1981 and 1991, and remained steady since 1991. In 1981, immigrants represented 11 per cent of the population. In 1991, immigrants accounted for 8 per cent of the population. The proportion of immigrants in the population of Saskatchewan has also decreased during the 1980s. The proportion of immigrants in Regina's population is much lower than the proportion in the country overall.

Just over one-third of immigrants landed after 1980

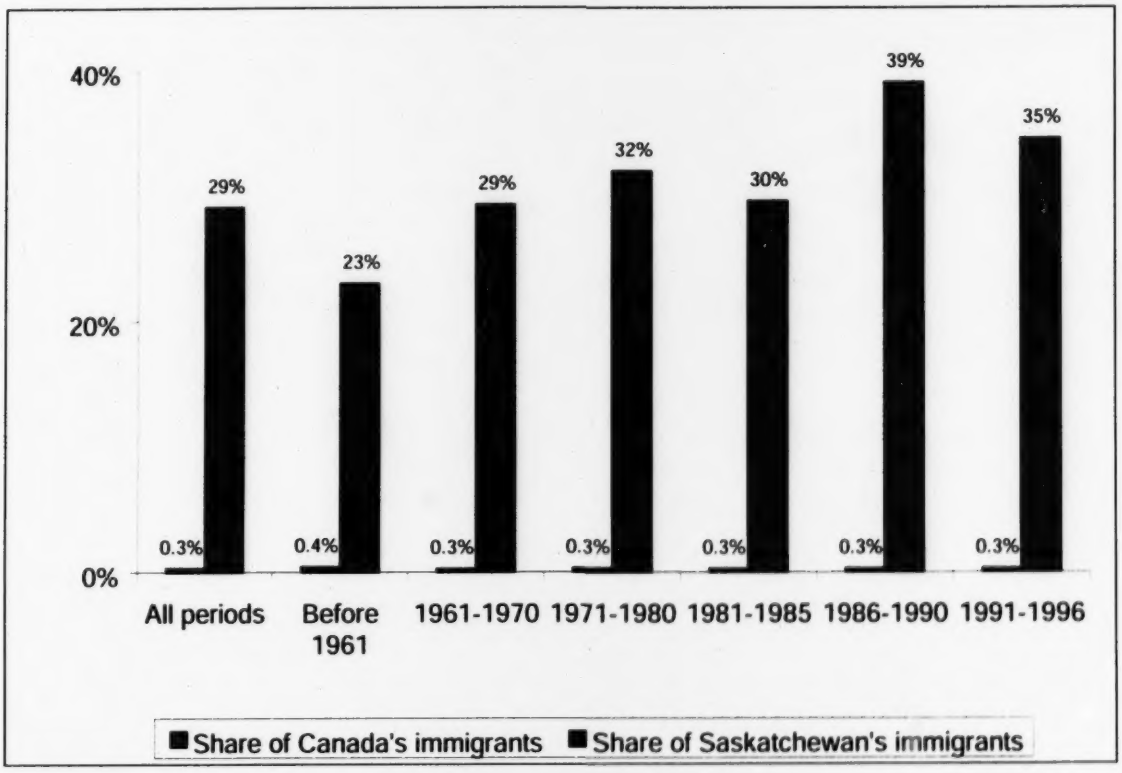
Table A.2: Immigrant population by period of immigration, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

Period of immigration	Regina		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Before 1961	4,500	30%	19,600	37%	1,054,900	21%
1961-1970	2,100	14%	7,100	14%	788,600	16%
1971-1980	3,000	20%	9,500	18%	996,200	20%
1981-1985	1,100	7%	3,800	7%	401,400	8%
1986-1990	1,800	12%	4,600	9%	691,000	14%
1991-1996	2,700	18%	7,800	15%	1,039,000	21%
Total	15,200	100%	52,300	100%	4,971,100	100%

Many of Regina's immigrants have lived in Canada for a long time. Sixty-four per cent of the 15,200 immigrants living in Regina in 1996 arrived in Canada more than 15 years earlier. Thus, when compared with the immigrant population living in all of Canada, a relatively small share of recent immigrants distinguishes Regina's immigrant population. Three in eight of Regina's immigrants (37%) arrived in Canada after 1980. In Saskatchewan, 31 per cent of immigrants arrived after 1980, while for Canada, the share is 43 per cent. Moreover, 18 per cent of immigrants living in Regina in 1996 arrived after 1990 compared with 15 per cent in the province of Saskatchewan, and 21 per cent in Canada.

An increasing share of Saskatchewan's immigrants

Figure A.2: Percentage of Canada's and Saskatchewan's immigrants residing in Regina Metropolitan Area, by period of immigration, 1996



In 1996, three-tenths of one per cent (0.3%) of Canada's five million immigrants were living in Regina. Very recent immigrants to Canada were almost as likely to be living in Regina. Of the immigrant population of 1,039,000 who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 (see Table A.2), 0.3 per cent were living in Regina. Of the population of immigrants who landed before 1961, 0.4 per cent resided in Regina.

Regina is the place of residence of a larger share of Saskatchewan's immigrants arriving after 1986 than of earlier immigrants. In 1996, nearly three-tenths (29%) of Saskatchewan's total immigrants, and 35 per cent of Saskatchewan's immigrants arriving between 1991 and 1996 lived in Regina. Of Saskatchewan's population of immigrants who landed before 1961, only 23 per cent lived in Regina.

5,600 recent immigrants – a small share of the population

Table A.3: Recent immigrants, number and percentage of the population, Regina Metropolitan Area, Saskatchewan and Canada, 1996

	Regina CMA		Saskatchewan		Canada	
Period of immigration	Number	% of population	Number	% of population	Number	% of population
1981-1985	1,130	0.6%	3,820	0.4%	401,370	1.4%
1986-1990	1,810	0.9%	4,630	0.5%	691,030	2.4%
1991-1996	2,680	1.4%	7,760	0.8%	1,038,980	3.6%
Total 1981-1996	5,620	2.9%	16,200	1.7%	2,131,380	7.5%

In 1996, there were 5,600 recent immigrants (defined as those arriving in Canada after 1980) living in Regina, representing 2.9 per cent of the population. The share of Regina's population comprised of recent immigrants is quite low in comparison with national figures. In 1996, post-1980 immigrants accounted for 7.5 per cent of Canada's total population.

In Regina, the most recent arrivals - those who came to Canada in the 1991 to 1996 period - numbered almost 2,700, representing 1.4 per cent of the total population. In Canada as a whole, the most recent arrivals numbered just over one million, representing close to 4 per cent of the population.

More than eight out of ten recent immigrants have become Canadian citizens

By 1996, a large majority of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the 1980s – 83 per cent – had become Canadian citizens. Recent immigrants from most countries are becoming Canadians in high proportions, from 70 per cent to close to 100 per cent. Of immigrants born in five of Regina's top ten countries of birth during the 1980s (see Table B.1) – Poland, Hong Kong, Viet Nam, El Salvador and the People's Republic of China – more than 90 per cent had obtained Canadian citizenship by 1996. Of another two of these ten countries – the Philippines and India - between 70 and 90 per cent had done so.

A significant share of immigrants from the United States and the United Kingdom are postponing or forgoing Canadian citizenship. The rate of acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons who immigrated from these two countries during the eighties is 46 per cent and 66 per cent. For immigrants from the United Kingdom, this represents a significant decline from a level above 80 per cent for earlier immigrants.

Immigrants from these countries may want to keep open the option of returning to their country of birth. Depending on policies in countries of birth, people may not be able to retain their original nationality if they become Canadian citizens. As well, children born in Canada while the immigrant parents are still citizens of their country of birth may have certain rights in that country.

In today's global economic village there are more and more people who live in more than one country over the course of their working lives. To work in Canada, they may become landed immigrants; but they may not have the intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and may never do so.

The large majority of immigrants, however, clearly continues to opt to become Canadian citizens. Eighty-three per cent of immigrants who landed during the eighties had already done so by June 1996; more are likely to follow in the years to come.

Citizenship refers to a person's legal citizenship status, as reported in the 1996 census. In Canada, there is a residence requirement of three years before Canadian citizenship can be acquired. As a result, many immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 were not yet eligible for Canadian citizenship at the time the census was carried out in 1996. For this reason, this group is not considered here. Instead, focus is on persons who immigrated between 1981 and 1990.

In preparing Figure A.3 we did not consider all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Regina in 1996. A country was considered if :

- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 immigrants living in Canada, and
- if the number of immigrants of the 1980s born in that country and living in Regina is at least 50.

To increase the comparability with information from earlier censuses, we regrouped together in "Countries of the former USSR", "Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic" and in "Countries of the former Yugoslavia" former member countries of these blocks, which may be listed in Figure A.3, and in Tables B.1 and B.2 in the next section. These countries are:

Countries of the former USSR: *Ukraine, Russian Federation, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Balarus, Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.*

Countries of the former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic: *Czech Republic and Slovakia.*

Countries of the former Yugoslavia: *Yugoslavia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Macedonia.*

Figure A.3: Canadian citizenship by country of birth, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

More than 90 percent of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	Less than 70 percent of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have become Canadian citizens:	More than one-third of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada during the eighties and were born in these countries have **dual citizenship**:
Countries of former U.S.S.R.	United Kingdom	Poland
Poland	Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	Jamaica
Hong Kong	United States	El Salvador
Viet Nam		
El Salvador		
China, People's Republic of		
Cambodia		

Percent of immigrants with Canadian Citizenship (including those with dual citizenship)		**Percent of immigrants with dual citizenship**	
Immigrated before 1981:	88%	Immigrated before 1981:	9%
Immigrated 1981-1990:	83%	Immigrated 1981-1990:	14%

Overall, nearly one out of seven immigrants (14%) who arrived during the 1980s had acquired Canadian citizenship while retaining the citizenship of another country. Dual citizenship is more common among recent than earlier immigrants. Among Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1981, about one in eleven (9%) reported dual citizenship in 1996.

PART B: WHO ARE THE RECENT IMMIGRANTS?

Origin, destination and immigration class

Asian origins are predominant

Table B.1: Immigrants' top ten places of birth, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

Place of Birth	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
Immigrated 1991-1996					
1 China	420	16%	Total of top ten countries	2,035	76%
2 Philippines	300	11%			
3 Hong Kong	280	10%	All other countries	645	24%
4 Viet Nam	240	9%			
5 Countries of former Yugoslavia	225	8%	Total	2,680	100%
6 India	180	7%			
7 United States	140	5%			
8 El Salvador	110	4%			
9 Jamaica	80	3%			
10 South Africa	60	2%			
Immigrated 1981-1990					
1 Viet Nam	390	13%	Total of top ten countries	1,840	62%
2 United States	240	8%			
3 Philippines	220	7%	All other countries	1,110	38%
4 China	190	6%			
5 United Kingdom	160	5%	Total	2,950	100%
6 El Salvador	150	5%			
7 Poland	140	5%			
8 Hong Kong	130	4%			
9 India	130	4%			
10 Eritrea	120	4%			
Immigrated before 1981					
1 United Kingdom	2,060	21%	Total of top ten countries	6,565	68%
2 United States	930	10%			
3 Germany	880	9%	All other countries	3,045	32%
4 Poland	440	5%			
5 India	410	4%	Total	9,610	100%
6 Countries of former Yugoslavia	395	4%			
7 Countries of former USSR	390	4%			
8 Italy	380	4%			
9 Netherlands	360	4%			
10 Viet Nam	320	3%			

Regina's immigrants come from the world over, and represent a diversity of cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Over the past several decades, however, there has been a considerable change in the source countries of immigrants. In 1996, for example, there were 2,700 residents of Regina who had very recently landed in Canada, between 1991 and 1996. The most common country of birth for these immigrants was the People's Republic of China, accounting for 16 per cent of these new arrivals to Canada. In fact, five of the most common countries of birth – the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, Hong Kong, Vietnam, and India – are Asian countries, and they accounted for 53 per cent of these very recent immigrants. In comparison, these same five countries accounted for just 15 per cent of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada prior to 1981 (not all shown in Table B.1).

Among Regina's earlier immigrants – those arriving in Canada before 1981 – the United Kingdom and the United States were the most common countries of birth, accounting for 31 per cent of this group. These two countries accounted for the same share (31%) of Regina's immigrants who arrived in Canada before 1961 (not shown).

In general, the birth origins of Regina's immigrant population vary in relation to period of immigration. European birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1950s, 1960s and to a lesser extent in the 1970s, and Asian birth origins are predominant among those who immigrated in the 1980s and 90s.

Regina's share of recent immigrants varies by country of birth

Table B.2 does not list all countries of birth of recent immigrants living in Regina in 1996. A country is included if:
- it is the place of birth of at least 10,000 recent immigrants living in Canada in 1996,
- if the number of recent immigrants born in that country and living in Regina is at least one tenth of one per cent (0.1%) of the number living in all of Canada, and
- the number living in Regina is 50 or more.

Regina is home to a larger share of immigrants from some countries than from other countries. For example, of the 37,700 El Salvador-born individuals who immigrated since 1981 and were living in Canada in 1996, 260 or 0.7 per cent were living in Regina at that time. Regina's share of the Republic of South Africa-, Vietnam- and the former Yugoslavia-born recent immigrants to Canada is also above the city's share of all recent immigrants to Canada, as is also the case for seven other countries. For instance, of the 75,400 U.S.-born recent immigrants to Canada, 0.5 per cent were residing in Regina in 1996. None of these recent immigrant groups reach Regina's share of Canada's Canadian born population – 0.8 per cent.

Table B.2: Number of recent immigrants to Canada by country of birth and share residing in Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

Countries of Birth	Total Recent Immigrants to Canada	Share residing in Regina
Total – Canadian-born	23,390,300	0.8%
El Salvador	37,745	0.7%
South Africa, Republic of	14,770	0.7%
Viet Nam	97,550	0.6%
Countries of former Yugoslavia	45,435	0.5%
United States	75,435	0.5%
Cambodia	14,810	0.5%
Countries of former Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	12,125	0.5%
Ethiopia	13,340	0.4%
China, People's Republic of	153,295	0.4%
Philippines	127,765	0.4%
Jamaica	50,975	0.3%
Total – Recent Immigrants	2,131,400	0.3%
Hong Kong	185,895	0.2%
India	139,425	0.2%
United Kingdom	88,870	0.2%
Iran	43,470	0.2%
Countries of former U.S.S.R.	34,925	0.2%
Romania	29,860	0.2%
Taiwan	43,415	0.1%
Poland	110,350	0.1%

Large majority immigrated through family and economic class

The number of immigrants destined for Regina increased by 23% from 1981-85 to 1991-95, as a result of Canada's decision to admit more immigrants. The number of economic immigrants and their dependants doubled between the first half of the 1980s and the first half of the 1990s, reaching almost one-half of the total. About 3 in 10 recent immigrants destined for Regina were refugees, twice as large a share as for Canada as a whole.

According to the census, there are fewer recent immigrants living in Regina in 1996 than the number who landed during the period 1981-1995 (see Table A.3). This reflects the fact that recent immigrants who have subsequently moved away from the area or have died outnumber those who have moved to Regina from other parts of the country.

Table B.3: Recent immigrants by immigration class, with Regina Metropolitan Area as intended destination, 1981-1995

	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995
Family class	1,280	1,070	1,220
Economic class	950	1,340	1,900
Refugees	1,140	1,470	1,000
Other	80	30	130
Total	3,460	3,900	4,250

The 1996 Census did not ask immigrants about the immigration categories through which they were admitted to Canada. This information is available only from records at Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and pertains to the time of landing.

Under Canada's immigration policy there are three major categories of immigration. These categories correspond broadly to the economic, family reunification and humanitarian or protection objectives of the Immigration Act. Hence, persons entering the country as immigrants or refugees have different reasons to do so and accordingly are likely to face different challenges and opportunities after landing in Canada.

Immigrants entering through the *economic* category are persons who have actively sought to settle in Canada and have presumably prepared themselves for the transition. They are selected as individuals and may be accompanied by a spouse and dependants. Only the selected immigrants are assessed against criteria designed to maximise the probability of success in the labour market or in business. Spouses and dependants in this category are not screened against selection criteria but are nevertheless part of the family unit who shared in the decision to move and participated in the preparations for transition. Less than one-half of the economic category are screened against selection criteria.

The *family reunification* category is made up of individuals who are joining family members already established in Canada. These immigrants are not assessed against labour market criteria. They are, however, sponsored by a relative in Canada who is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident and who has taken the responsibility of providing support for their settlement. Hence, those in the family reunification category are less likely than their counterparts in the economic category to have moved for economic reasons directly related to the labour market or business.

The *refugee* category is made up of Convention refugees and other refugee-like persons who are deemed to require protection or relief. These persons may not have wanted to leave their country of origin and may not have had the opportunity to prepare for moving to Canada. Refugees are expected to take longer to adjust to their new environment and their economic achievements may be modest compared to those of immigrants in the economic category.

During the period 1981-1995, immigrants were also admitted, in smaller numbers, through special categories or programs established for humanitarian or public policy reasons. These *other* immigrants include, for instance: live-in caregivers in Canada, members of the former retired immigrant class, Post-Determination Refugee Claimants in Canada and persons landed through the Deferred Removal Order Class and the Backlog Clearance program.

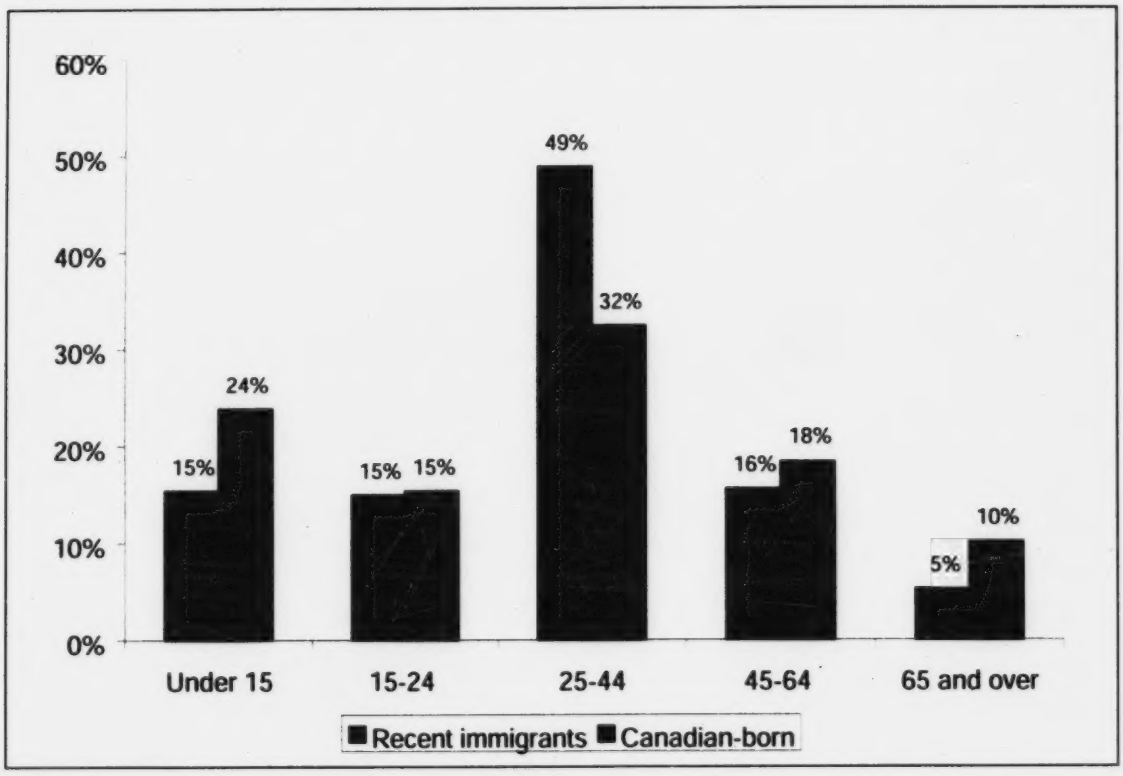
The number and characteristics of immigrants by immigration category have been shown to have an impact on the adjustment process and are reflected in the statistics on immigrants presented in this report. In addition, other factors that influence the circumstances of the population of Canada, and in particular metropolitan areas, also have an effect on the conditions of recent and earlier immigrants living in these areas.

This section presents, by category of immigration, the number of immigrants landed between 1981 and 1995 who indicated they intended to settle in the Regina metropolitan area. These numbers are presented for indicative purposes only. They cannot be taken as an accurate description of the population of recent immigrants in the Regina area as some have, for instance, moved away, some have died, and other recent immigrants may have moved to Regina from other parts of Canada.

Age and gender

Fewer children and seniors, more 25-44 year olds among recent immigrants

Figure B.1: Age structure of the recent immigrant and Canadian-born population, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



The age distribution of the recent immigrant population (those arriving between 1981 and 1996) is markedly different from that of the Canadian-born population, with a larger proportion aged 25 to 44, and proportionally fewer children under 15. In 1996, nearly one-half (49%) of recent immigrants living in Regina were between the ages of 25 and 44, compared with one-third (32%) of Canadian-born individuals. Children under 15 accounted for just 15 per cent of the recent immigrant population compared with 24 per cent for Canadian-born children. Seniors made up half as large a share of recent immigrants as of the Canadian-born.

These differences in age structure result from two factors. The first is age at arrival in Canada. Immigrants tend to arrive in Canada during their prime working-age years. This was the case among immigrants who arrived more than 30 years ago, and it is still the case today. It is therefore not surprising that a large share of recent immigrants were within the 25 to 44 age group at the time of the 1996 census.

The second factor is ageing. Only a small percentage of recent immigrants are children. On average, about 20 per cent of recent immigrants were children under 15 years of age at the time of their arrival in Canada. But by 1996, many of these children had lived in the country for several years, and had since become youths or young adults. Children born in Canada to immigrant parents are not themselves considered immigrants, but are part of the Canadian-born population. Thus, the smaller proportion of children within the recent immigrant population should not be taken as an indication of lower fertility rates among immigrants.

Earlier immigrants, for the same two reasons, tend to be older than recent immigrants and the population born in the country. In the Regina area, almost three-fourths of immigrants who arrived prior to 1981 are over 45 years old, compared to 28 per cent of the Canadian-born (not shown in Figure B.1). The reader may want to bear this in mind, since many of the characteristics and circumstances described in this profile vary with age. Differences between groups of immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a reflection of differences in age. Often other factors play a role as well, as will be shown.

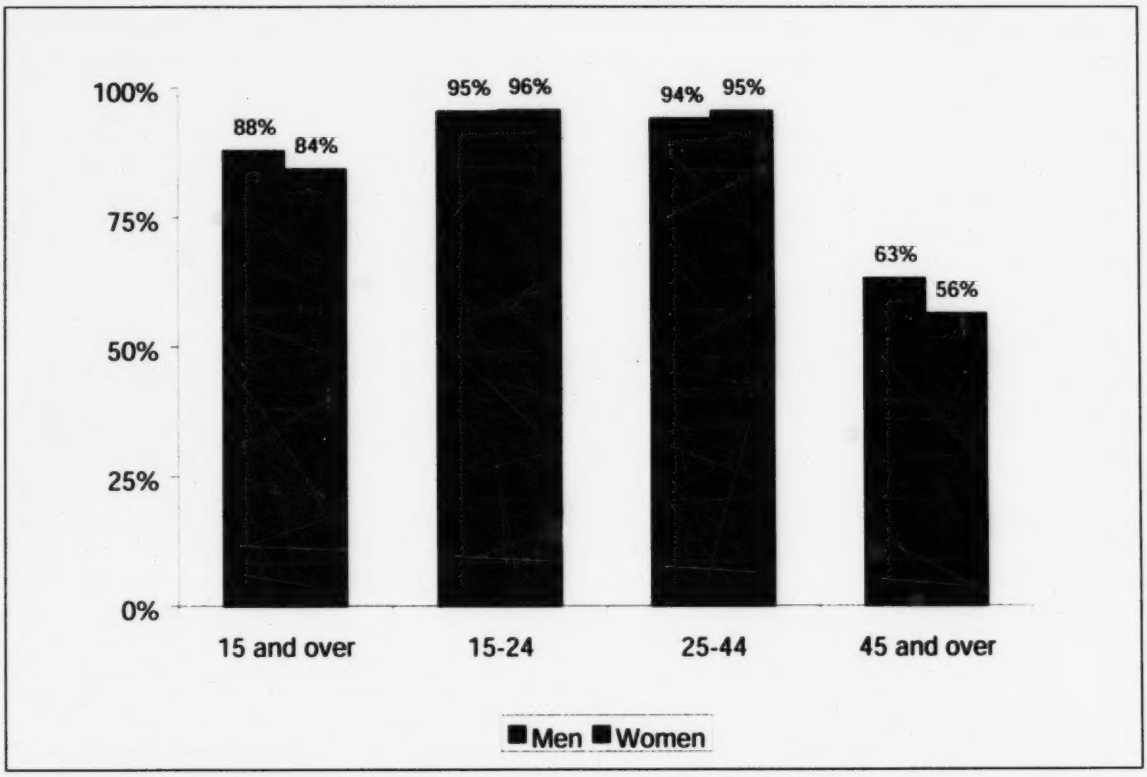
Table B.4: Number of women as a proportion of the population, by age group, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

Age in 1996	Recent Immigrants	Canadian-born
0 to 15	51%	49%
15 to 24	48%	51%
25 to 44	51%	51%
45 to 64	55%	52%
65 and over	68%	58%
All ages	52%	51%
Total number of women	2,900	90,000
Total number of men	2,700	85,500

The proportion of women in the recent-immigrant population in Regina is similar to but, at 52 per cent, slightly higher than that of the Canadian-born population. The number of women is particularly high among recent immigrants from the Philippines (63 per cent are women). Although there are more men than women from a few countries , the share of women is typically within the range of 50 to 55 per cent (not shown in Table B.4). Especially in the older age groups women make up a relatively large share of recent immigrants.

Large majority of very recent immigrants speak English or French

Figure B.2: Proportion of men and women aged 15 years and over who immigrated between 1991 and 1996 able to speak English or French, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



A large majority of Regina's immigrants report being able to carry on a conversation in at least one of Canada's two official languages. Even among very recent immigrants, who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996, 86 per cent reported ability to speak an official language. Fourteen per cent of these most recent immigrants – about one in seven individuals – could not speak either official language. Knowledge of official languages is more widespread among those who immigrated in earlier periods: 95 per cent of those arriving between 1981 and 1990, and 98 per cent of those arriving before 1981 indicated ability to speak an official language (not shown).

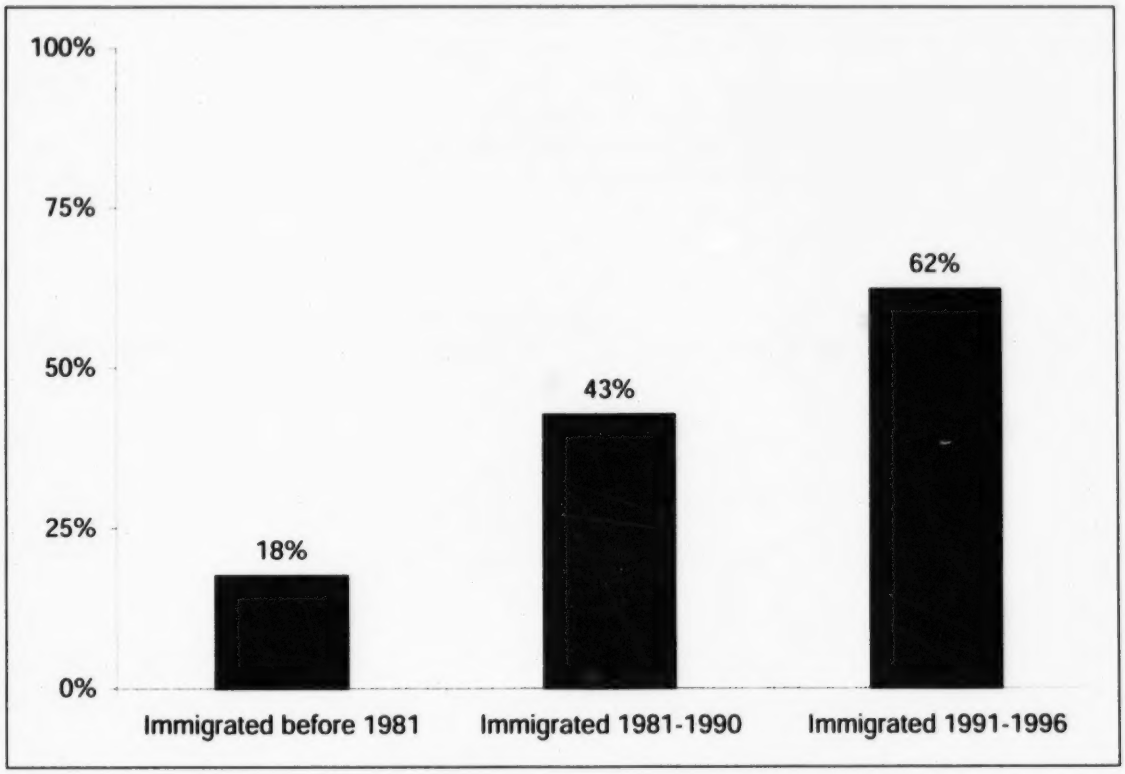
Most recently immigrated women are somewhat less likely than men to have conversational knowledge of English or French. Among Regina's women who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, for example, 16 per cent could speak neither English nor French. Twelve per cent of men arriving in this period lacked knowledge of Canada's official languages.

The proportion of Regina's immigrants able to carry on a conversation in English or French decreases with age. Among younger immigrants who landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, almost all are able to speak an official language, and there is little difference between men and women in this regard. The same is true for those between the ages of 25 and 44. Among those aged 45 to 64, however, the percentage that can speak English or French falls sharply, and slightly more so for women than men (67% of men and 65% of women). For both men and women, seniors aged 65 and over are least likely to have conversational ability in English or French (40% of men and 32% of women; separate data for age groups 45 to 64 and 65 and over not shown in Figure B.2).

Immigrant women make up the majority of those unable to speak English or French. In Regina, for example, there were a total of 300 immigrants of 15 years and over who had landed in Canada between 1991 and 1996, and who could speak neither official language at the time of the 1996 census. Women accounted for nearly two-thirds (64%) of this number. A large number of immigrants who are without knowledge of official languages are women aged between 45 and 64. They made up 12 per cent of all immigrants of 15 years of age and over who arrived between 1991 and 1996, but accounted for 30 per cent of those unable to speak English or French.

Six out of ten very recent immigrants speak a foreign language at home

Figure B.3: Use of a foreign language in the home as a percentage of the number of persons aged 15 and over, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



For the majority of Regina's very recent immigrants the language spoken most often at home is one other than English or French. More than six in ten (62%) immigrants who landed between 1991 and 1996 most often speak a foreign language within their homes.

The use of English in the home is considerably higher among those who immigrated in earlier periods. More than one in two (57%) of those who immigrated between 1981 and 1990, and four-fifths (82%) of those who immigrated prior to 1981 indicated that English was the language most frequently spoken at home. French is most often spoken at home by less than 1 per cent of these groups.

Level of education somewhat higher among recent immigrants

Highest level of education refers to the education attained at the time of the census in May 1996. It does not refer to education level upon arrival in Canada. Immigrants may have received additional schooling in Canada after their arrival.

The education level of Regina's recent immigrant population is similar to, and in some respects slightly higher than, that of Regina's Canadian-born population. For the most recent immigrants, for instance, the proportion of men holding a university degree is one in five (22%), as opposed to one in seven for Canadian-born men (15%). The proportion of very recently immigrated women holding a degree is also one in five (20%). But only one out of eight Canadian-born women (13%) have a degree. However, college and trade diplomas are more common among the Canadian-born than among the most recent immigrants.

Recent immigrants are also relatively numerous at the opposite end of the education spectrum. Few Canadian-born men and women (7%) have less than grade 9, compared with 9 to 13 per cent of men and 16 per cent of women who immigrated after 1980. The level of education of immigrants who landed during the 1980s is also somewhat higher than that of the Canadian-born.

Table B.5: Highest level of education, persons aged 15 and over, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Less than grade 9	Some high school	High school diploma	College or trade diploma	University degree	Number of persons
Women						
Canadian-born	7%	29%	24%	28%	13%	69,540
Immigrated before 1981	24%	21%	17%	22%	15%	4,960
Immigrated 1981-1990	16%	16%	22%	31%	15%	1,270
Immigrated 1991-1996	16%	25%	22%	17%	20%	1,220
Men						
Canadian-born	7%	30%	23%	25%	15%	64,080
Immigrated before 1981	15%	17%	16%	29%	24%	4,640
Immigrated 1981-1990	9%	17%	27%	23%	23%	1,330
Immigrated 1991-1996	13%	22%	22%	20%	22%	920

Table B.6: Persons with less than high school and persons with more than high school, as a share of the population, by age group, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma		With post-secondary diploma or degree	
	25-44	45 and over	25-44	45 and over
Women				
Canadian-born	22%	46%	54%	37%
Immigrated before 1981	21%	54%	53%	33%
Immigrated 1981-1996	24%	56%	53%	36%
Men				
Canadian-born	25%	43%	50%	43%
Immigrated before 1981	20%	35%	58%	54%
Immigrated 1981-1996	19%	39%	54%	54%

When education levels are compared by age group, it appears that the younger generation has a much higher level of education, whether born in or outside Canada. For instance, only one in four persons under 45 years of age born in Canada has not completed high school, compared to over two in five persons over 45 years of age (43% of men and 46% of women). Over one-half of Canadian-born under 45 years of age have a post-secondary diploma or degree (50% of men and 54% of women), compared to 43 per cent of men over 45 and 37 per cent of women over 45. A similar large shift in educational qualifications is observed among immigrants, although the share of men with a post-secondary diploma or degree does not vary much by age. Thus, the level of education of immigrants differs far more by age than by period of immigration.

In every age group, recently immigrated men are better educated than the Canadian-born, while recently immigrated women are slightly below the level of education observed for the Canadian-born.

Recent immigrants add to Regina's pool of scientists, engineers and health professionals

Major field of study refers to the predominant area of learning or training of a person's highest post-secondary diploma or degree. Ten major areas of study have been grouped in Table B.7 as follows:

(1) Physical sciences, engineering and trades:
- Engineering and applied science technologies and trades
- Engineering and applied sciences
- Mathematics and physical sciences
- Agricultural and biological sciences/technologies

(2) Social sciences, education, and arts
- Social sciences and related fields
- Educational, recreational and counselling services
- Humanities and related fields
- Fine and applied arts

(3) Commerce, management and business administration

(4) Health professions, sciences and technologies

The data pertain only to persons who have a post-secondary – trade or college – certificate or diploma or a university degree.

Over one-half (55%) of men who immigrated after 1980 and have a post-secondary diploma or degree majored in physical sciences, engineering or trades. This proportion is slightly lower for Canadian-born men (51%). Among women with a post-secondary diploma or degree, one in five recent immigrants have studied some physical science or technology, compared to less than one in ten (8%) of Canadian-born women.

Among men, recent immigrants are represented in smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in the social sciences, education and arts. The share of diplomas and degrees in the social fields of studies is one-fourth (27%) for the Canadian-born and one-fifth (19%) for recent immigrants. For women, the share is 38 per cent for both groups.

One third of Canadian-born women (33%) studied in the broad area of commerce, management and business administration for their post-secondary diploma or degree. Only 22% of recent immigrant women chose this field. Recent immigrant men are also found in lower proportions in this field. The proportion of women that graduated in health professions and sciences is identical between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, while for men it is larger among recent immigrants.

Table B.7: Number of persons by major field of study, as a percentage of all persons with a post-secondary diploma or degree, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated 1981 - 1996
Women		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	8%	21%
Social sciences, education, and arts	38%	38%
Commerce, management and business administration	33%	22%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	20%	20%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	28,110	1,040
Men		
Physical sciences, engineering and trades	51%	55%
Social sciences, education, and arts	27%	19%
Commerce, management and business administration	18%	13%
Health professions, sciences and technologies	4%	12%
Number of persons with post-secondary diploma or degree	25,360	1,020

Recent immigrants more likely to attend school

School attendance refers to either part-time or full-time attendance at school, college or university during the eight-month period between September 1995 and May 14, 1996. Attendance is counted only for courses which could be used as credits towards a certificate, diploma or degree.

Immigrants who landed after 1980 are more likely than pre-1980 immigrants and the Canadian-born to be attending school. Among women between 25 and 44 years of age, for example, 22 per cent of recent immigrants were attending school compared with 13 per cent of the Canadian-born.

Among young adults, the share attending school is also higher for recent immigrants than for persons born in Canada. Persons aged 15 to 19 years, who have a higher rate of school attendance than those between 20 and 24 years, make up a smaller share of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born (not shown in Table B.8). Thus, the higher rate of school attendance among young recent immigrants is not a result of differences in age structure but reflects different behaviour.

The proportion of adult recent immigrants attending school is highest among those who already have a post-secondary degree or diploma (not shown). In Regina, men with high school diplomas also show high rates of school attendance. Recent immigrants with foreign diplomas or degrees may be attending school full-time or part-time to obtain an equivalent Canadian diploma or degree, or to prepare for tests they need to pass to have their credentials recognised in Canada.

Table B.8: Persons attending school as a percentage of all persons in an age group, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44
Women		
Canadian-born	59%	13%
Immigrated before 1981	73%	13%
Immigrated 1981-1996	74%	22%
Men		
Canadian-born	60%	10%
Immigrated before 1981	50%	14%
Immigrated 1981-1996	70%	24%

PART C: FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

Family and household affiliation of individuals

Nine out of ten recent immigrants live with relatives

Table C.1: Living arrangements, by age, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All Ages (including 0-15)				
Living alone	10%	18%	6%	5%
Living with non-relatives only	4%	2%	3%	3%
Living with relatives	86%	80%	91%	92%
15-24				
Living alone	4%	3%	0%	3%
Living with non-relatives only	10%	8%	3%	8%
Living with relatives	86%	90%	97%	88%
25-44				
Living alone	12%	7%	7%	4%
Living with non-relatives only	6%	4%	4%	4%
Living with relatives	83%	89%	88%	92%
45 and over				
Living alone	21%	22%	8%	9%
Living with non-relatives only	2%	2%	0%	0%
Living with relatives	77%	77%	92%	91%

Very few recent immigrants live alone. Like the Canadian born population, a large majority of recent immigrants live in households with at least two people, and in most cases, these are people with whom they are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. In fact, recent immigrants are more likely than the Canadian-born population to live with relatives. This is true for all age groups, but is most notable among people aged 45 and over. Among Canadian-born seniors in Regina, three in four (77%) live with relatives, while one in five (21%) live alone. By comparison, nine out of ten very recent immigrants aged 45 and over (91%) live with relatives, and only one in ten (9%) lives alone.

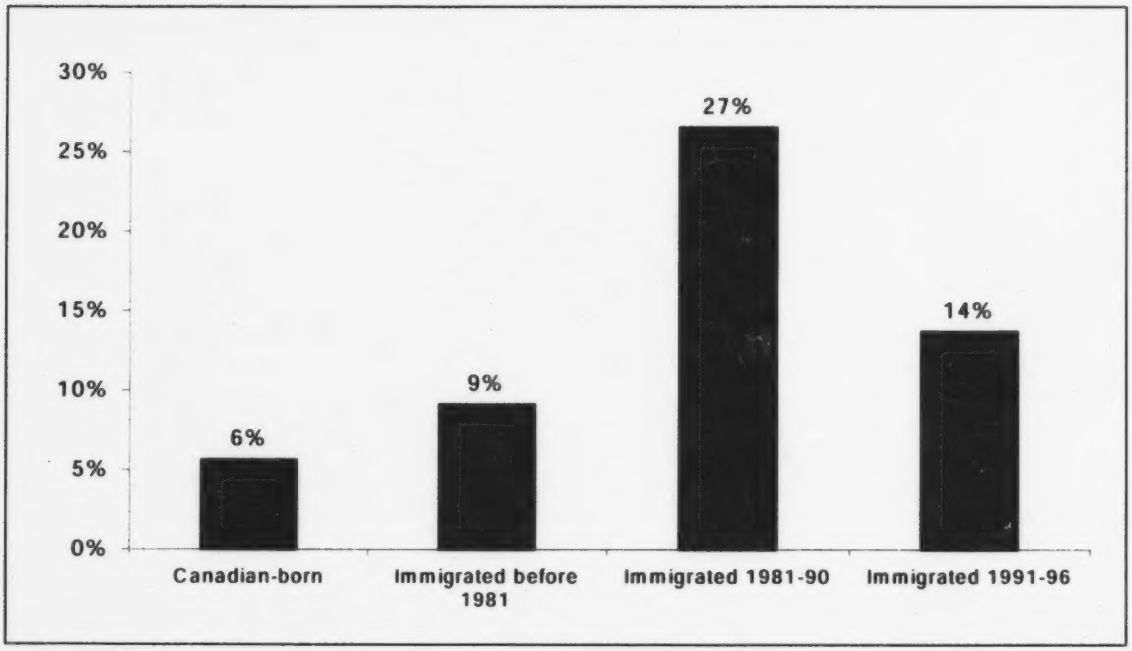
Recent immigrants more likely to live in extended families

Living arrangements refer to the composition of the household a person belongs to. Living arrangements can be simple, as in the case of the "nuclear family" household (defined as a lone parent living with never-married children, or a husband-wife family with or without never-married children living at home) or they can be more complex, and include other relatives such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, and so on. In this section, the latter situation is called an "extended family" arrangement. As an illustration, a couple with two never-married children would be considered a nuclear family. If the children's grandparents were living in the household, all members of the household would be living in an extended family arrangement.

Whereas Table C.1 includes all persons, Figure C.1 and Table C.2 include only persons who are living with relatives. A small percentage of individuals living with relatives are in "non-family" households. An example might be two adult brothers living together. The percentage of individuals in these situations is not shown in the table and figure in this section. Consequently, the percentages in Table C.2 do not add to 100%.

Recent immigrants are similar to Canadian-born individuals in that most live in nuclear families, with no relatives other than the immediate members of the nuclear family. But unlike the Canadian-born population, recent immigrants are also fairly likely to live in extended family situations. Of the Canadian-born population living with one or more relatives, only 6 per cent are part of an extended-family living arrangement. The proportion of recent immigrants in that kind of arrangement is more twice as large, one in seven, for the most recent immigrants, and 27 per cent for immigrants arriving during the eighties.

Figure C.1: Persons living in an extended family as a percentage of the population living with relatives, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Extended family living arrangements are most common among older recent immigrants. One-quarter (26%) of the most recent immigrants aged 45 and over live in extended families, compared with six per cent of Canadian-born seniors. Older recent immigrants living in extended families are most often related to someone within a nuclear family, and are not members of the nuclear family itself. This suggests that many of these seniors are recently immigrated parents who live with the family of their child who had come to Canada previously.

Table C.2: Persons living in nuclear and extended families as a percentage of the population living with relatives, by age group, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born	Immigrated before 1981	Immigrated 1981-1990	Immigrated 1991-1996
All ages				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	93%	89%	73%	86%
% in extended families	6%	9%	27%	14%
Under 15				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	94%	n.a.	81%	92%
% in extended families	6%	n.a.	19%	8%
15-24				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	90%	70%	70%	81%
% in extended families	7%	27%	30%	19%
25-44				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	93%	90%	74%	89%
% in extended families	5%	9%	26%	10%
45 and over				
% in nuclear family (no other relative)	92%	91%	70%	74%
% in extended families	6%	8%	30%	26%

Families

2,100 recent immigrant families in Regina Metropolitan Area

Defining "Recent immigrant family"
Immigrant status is a characteristic of individuals. But in this section, focus shifts to an examination of the families in which recent immigrants reside. The term "recent immigrant family" refers to either a lone-parent family in which the parent is a recent immigrant, or a husband-wife family in which either (or both) spouses are recent immigrants.

The large majority of recent immigrants are members of recent immigrant families; some live alone or in non-family households. Most recently immigrated never-married children are also members of such families – the children having immigrated with their parents or parent – but some are members of earlier immigrant families (if parents immigrated before 1981 and the children followed later) or Canadian-born families (if the children were adopted, for instance).

Some recent immigrant families came to Canada as married couples, while others formed conjugal unions after arrival. Because the census only asks people to report marital status at the time of the census, it is not known if people married before or after coming to Canada. Similarly, it is not possible to determine whether recent immigrants became lone-parents before or after arrival in Canada.

Defining "Canadian-born family"
"Canadian-born families" are families in which the lone parent or both spouses were born in Canada.

Defining 'Age of family"
Age of family is determined by the age of the oldest member, i.e. the age of the lone parent or older of the spouses.

In Regina in 1996, there were 5,600 recent immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1981 and 1996 (see Table A.3). A large majority of these immigrants – 4,800 or 85 per cent – were members of a nuclear family. In other words, they were husbands, wives, common-law partners, lone parents, or never-married children. Almost all these recent immigrants lived in 2,100 recent immigrant families, i.e. families in which either or both spouses or the lone parent are recent immigrants. One in twenty-five families in Regina (4%) are recent immigrant families (not shown in Table C.3).

Most of the recent immigrant families (87%) consist of married or common-law couples, while 13 per cent are lone-parent families. This is somewhat different from Canadian-born families. Eighteen per cent of Canadian-born families are lone-parent families, and 82 per cent are married or common-law couples.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the differences appear to be greatest for younger families. The proportion of lone parent families declines slightly with age among the Canadian-born families, whereas among recent immigrant families it does not change much with age.

Table C.3: Family structure, by age of oldest spouse or lone parent, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages (including ages 15-24)		
couples with or without children	82%	87%
lone parents	18%	13%
total number	44,120	2,130
25-44		
couples with or without children	79%	88%
lone parents	21%	12%
total number	21,880	1,370
45 and over		
couples with or without children	89%	87%
lone parents	11%	13%
total number	20,320	680

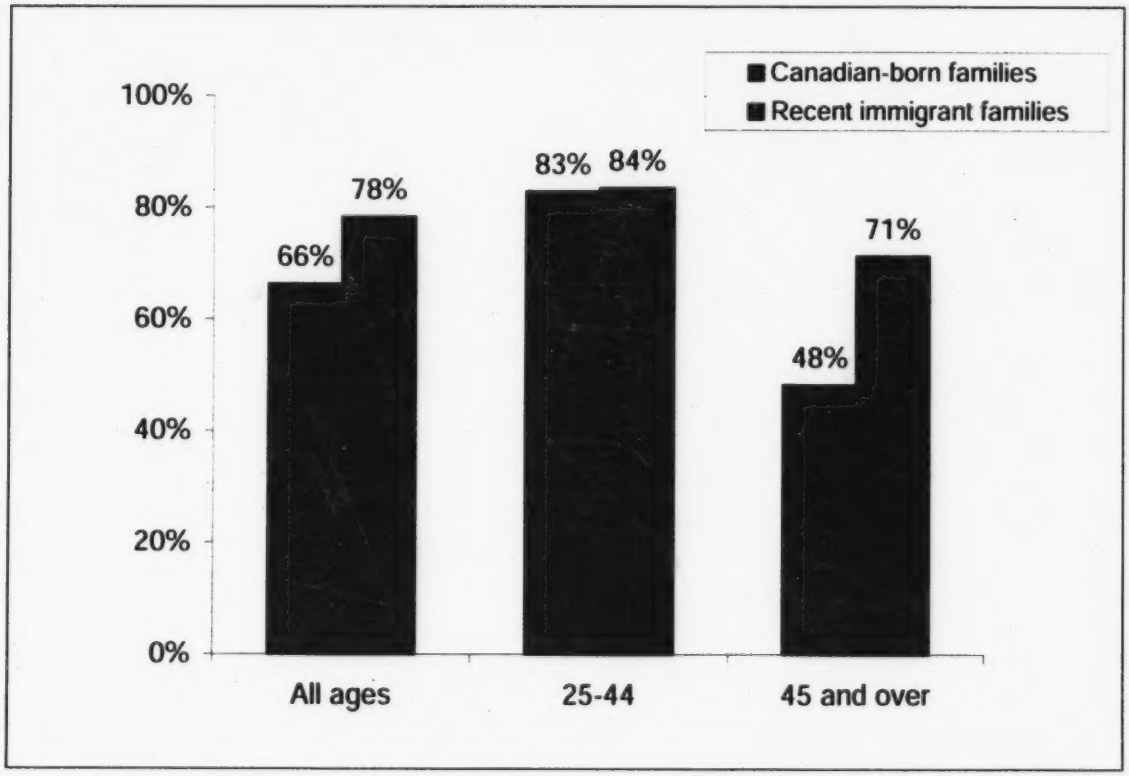
Recent immigrant families more likely to have children in the home

A striking difference between recent immigrant and Canadian-born families is in the proportion of families with never-married children at home. Four out of five recent immigrant families (78%) have at least one never-married child of any age living at home. By comparison, two out of three Canadian-born families (66%) have children at home.

When families are grouped by the age of the oldest member, the source of this difference appears to be older families. Among young families, 84 per cent of recent-immigrant families have children at home, compared to 83 per cent of Canadian-born families. Older families show larger differences, with seven in ten recent immigrant families (71%) having children in the home, compared to one-half of Canadian-born families (48%).

The higher proportion of older recent immigrant families with children living at home could be due to a number of factors, including a greater likelihood that older children will stay longer in the parental home, as well as possible differences in the timing of childbirth and level of fertility. Some of the children in older immigrant families may be adults living with and possibly supporting one or two ageing parents.

Figure C.2: Families with never-married children living at home, as a percentage of all families, by age of family, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Recent immigrant families have more children living at home

Whereas Table C.3 and Figure C.2 give information about all families, Table C.4 describes families with children only. Figure C.2 gives the number of families with children living at home as a percentage of all families, and Table C.4 subdivides families with children by the number of children. Thus, the percentages shown in Table C.4 add to 100, except for small discrepancies due to rounding.

Recent immigrant families with children are somewhat more likely to have more than two children in the home than Canadian-born families with children. One out of four recent immigrant families with children have three or more children, compared to one out of five Canadian-born families.

The number of children born to recent immigrant families is similar for both age groups. For instance, 23 per cent of younger recent immigrant families had three or more children, compared to 26 per cent for older families. This is in contrast to Canadian-born families which are more likely to have three or more children living in the home when they are young (26%) than when they are older (13%).

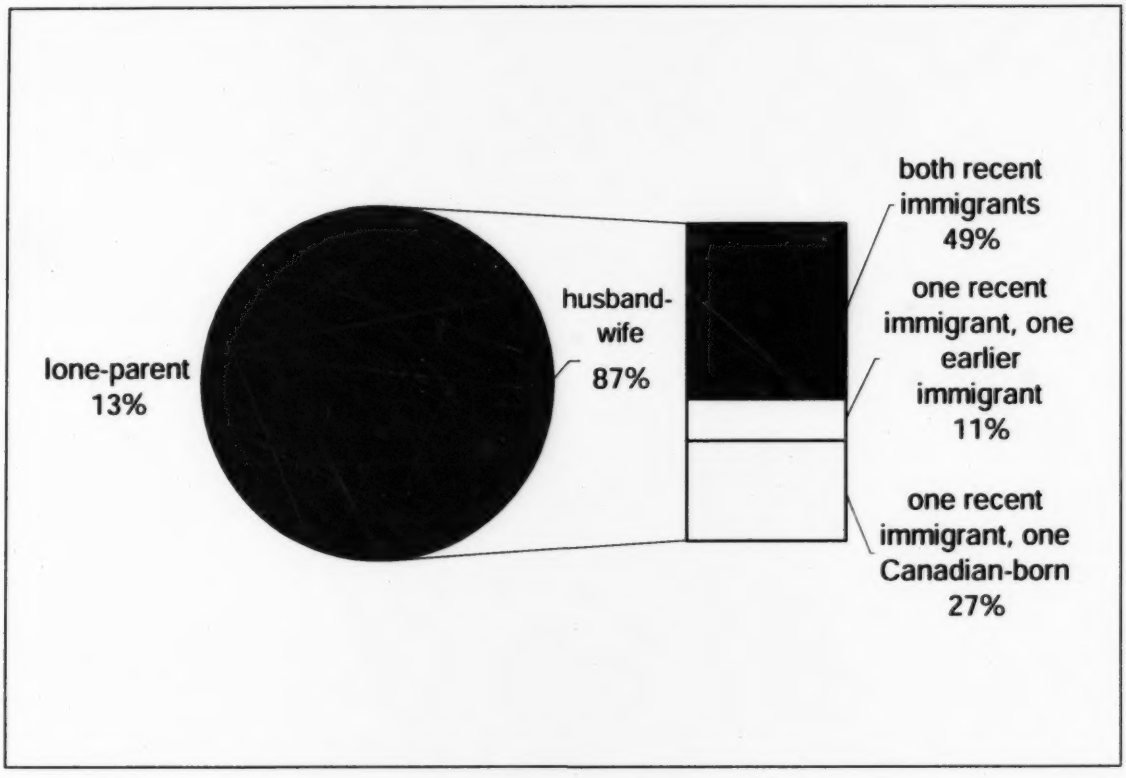
Table C.4: Families with never-married children living at home, by number of children and age of family, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages (including ages 15-24)		
One child	39%	36%
Two children	40%	40%
Three or more children	21%	24%
25-44		
One child	30%	36%
Two children	44%	41%
Three or more children	26%	23%
45 and over		
One child	53%	38%
Two children	34%	37%
Three or more children	13%	26%

Most recent immigrants married to recent immigrants and Canadian-born

One-half of the 2,100 recent-immigrant families (49%) are comprised of a recently immigrated husband married to or living common-law with a recently immigrated wife, with or without children. It is also rather likely (27%) that a recent immigrant is paired with a Canadian-born spouse. An additional 11 per cent of families have a recently immigrated spouse and a spouse who immigrated earlier, before 1981.

Figure C.3: Recent immigrant families by type, showing immigrant status of spouses, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Of the families of immigrants who landed before 1981, more than one-half consists of an immigrant paired with a Canadian-born spouse (55%, not shown in Figure C.3). This proportion is twice as large as that of recent immigrants.

When recent immigrants enter into conjugal unions, they are very likely to do so as a legally married couple. Just one out of every twenty recent-immigrant couples live common-law, compared with one out of nine Canadian-born couples.

The lower incidence of common-law relationships is in part a result of immigration laws, which do not recognise common-law relationships. Common-law partners have to be admitted separately as individuals, whereas a marital couple may enter as a unit. Differences in attitudes towards common-law relationships may also play a role.

Table C.5: Couples in common-law relationships as a proportion of all husband-wife couples, by age of older partner, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Canadian-born families	Recent immigrant families
All ages	11%	5%
15-24	71%	n.a.
25-44	15%	6%
45 and over	5%	2%

2,600 recent immigrant households in Regina Metropolitan Area

Defining "Recent immigrant household"
A household is a group of persons sharing living accommodation. In a recent immigrant household, one or more of the members aged 15 years or over is a recent immigrant, having immigrated to Canada between 1981 and 1996. All recent immigrants of 15 years or over are members of recent immigrant households.

Recent immigrant households are subdivided by period of landing in the same way as individuals. A household with one or more persons over 15 years of age who immigrated during 1991-1996 is a 1990s immigrant household. If all persons of 15 and over immigrated during 1991-1996, the household is called a "1990s immigrants only" household. If there are members of 15 and over who belong to other groups, the household is called "1990s immigrants with others". The "others" are immigrants who landed before 1991 or Canadian-born persons or both. A 1980s immigrant household includes at least one person who immigrated during the 1980s, and no persons who immigrated during 1991-1996.

Defining 'Canadian-born household"
A Canadian-born household is a household in which all members aged 15 years or over were born in Canada.

Defining "Earlier immigrant household"
An earlier immigrant household includes one or more persons who immigrated in or before 1980 and does not include any persons who immigrated after 1980.

Together, these three groups include all households, as households consisting entirely of non-permanent residents are not considered here. The recent immigrant family concept is the most encompassing of the three, and the Canadian-born household the narrowest. Many earlier immigrant households (more than half of such households in Regina) include Canadian-born persons, including children born in Canada who have passed the age of 14.

Table C.6: Households by immigrant status of members of 15 years and over, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Number of households	Share of all households
Canadian-born households	65,100	87%
Earlier immigrant households	6,900	9%
Recent immigrant households	2,600	3%
of which:		
1980s immigrants	1,350	1.8%
1990s immigrants with others	580	0.8%
with Canadian-born only	*220*	*0.3%*
with other immigrants (with or without Canadian-born)	*360*	*0.5%*
1990s immigrants only	650	0.9%
Total	74,500	100%

In Regina in 1996, there were 2,600 recent-immigrant households - households in which at least one member of 15 years or older was a recent immigrant. These made up 3 per cent of the total number of households in Regina.

One half of the recent immigrant households (1,230) have at least one member who immigrated during the 1990s. In about one-half of these households (650) all members are very recent immigrants. But it is also quite common for very recent immigrants to live together with immigrants who landed before 1991, with Canadian-born persons, or with both (580 households).

Seven out of eight households in Regina comprise only Canadian-born persons. The remaining nine per cent of all households include one or more earlier immigrants but no recent immigrants. More than one-half of these earlier immigrant households also include persons born in Canada, often children born after immigration.

Recent immigrant households more likely to be larger than a nuclear family

The majority of households consist of families. Families may live alone (nuclear family households), with other families (multiple family households), or with non-family persons which may or may not be relatives (expanded-family households). All other households are non-family households consisting of one or more persons who may be related by blood or not.

A recent immigrant household is much more likely than a Canadian-born household to consist of one or more families. More than five out of six recent immigrant households (85%) are family households, compared to 67 per cent of Canadian-born households.

One-third of Canadian-born households are non-family households, and most of these consist of a person living alone (27% of households). Among recent immigrant households, persons living alone are relatively rare (11%).

Most households consist of a nuclear family, i.e. a couple with or without children, or a lone parent with one or more children living together. Immigrant households, except for households of very recent immigrants with others, are more likely to consist of just a nuclear family than Canadian-born households.

A significant proportion of recent immigrant households consists of a nuclear family living with other persons (13%). In most of these expanded-family households the non-family person or persons are related to the family. Expanded-family households are not unknown among Canadian-born, but they occur much less frequently.

Households of recent immigrants are also much more likely than Canadian-born households to consist of two or more families. These families may be related to each other, as for example a married couple living with the family of one of their children. Multiple family households are most common among households combining very recent immigrants with other Canadians. On the other hand, households of earlier immigrants and Canadian-born persons are not likely to consist of two or more families. Many new immigrants clearly live in households that are different from the standard nuclear family.

Table C.7: Household structure, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Family households				Non-family households		Number of households
	All family households	Nuclear families	Expanded families	Multiple families	Single person	Multiple persons	
Canadian-born	67%	62%	5%	0%	27%	5%	65,100
Earlier immigrants	72%	67%	5%	1%	25%	3%	6,900
Recent immigrants	85%	67%	13%	4%	11%	4%	2,600
1980s immigrants	84%	*70%*	*13%*	*1%*	13%	3%	1,350
1990s immigrants with others	94%	*53%*	*25%*	*16%*	0%	6%	580
1990s immigrants only	77%	*75%*	*2%*	*0%*	18%	5%	650
All households	68%	63%	5%	0%	27%	5%	74,500

Recent immigrant households tend to be large

Table C.8: Size of households, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Number of persons in household			Estimated size
	1 to 3	4 or 5	6 or more	
Canadian-born	74%	23%	2%	2.6
Earlier immigrants	74%	23%	3%	2.6
Recent immigrants	54%	34%	12%	3.5
1980s immigrants	*56%*	*33%*	*11%*	*3.5*
1990s immigrants with others	*45%*	*36%*	*19%*	*4.0*
1990s immigrants only	*58%*	*34%*	*8%*	*3.3*
All households	*74%*	*24%*	*3%*	2.6

Size is estimated assuming an average of 4.5 for households with 4 or 5 members and 7 for households with 6 or more members. For sizes 1 to 3 the actual number of households with each size was used in the calculation.

Recent immigrant households are more likely to be large in size than Canadian-born and earlier immigrant households. Approximately one out of two recent immigrant households (54%) have one to three members, compared to three-quarters of Canadian-born households (74%). Thus, the proportion of households with four or more members is almost twice as large (46%) among recent immigrant households as among Canadian-born households (25%).

Most of the larger recent immigrant households have four or five members. Households in which very recent immigrants live together with other Canadians are more likely than other households to be very large. One out of five such households have six or more members. The share of very large households among Canadian-born households is only two per cent.

Table C.9: Proportion of persons spending time on unpaid care of children and elders, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Care of children	elders
Women		
Canadian-born	45%	21%
Immigrated before 1981	35%	15%
Immigrated 1981-1990	59%	13%
Immigrated 1991-1996	48%	9%
Men		
Canadian-born	38%	15%
Immigrated before 1981	33%	13%
Immigrated 1981-1990	43%	9%
Immigrated 1991-1996	45%	7%

The proportion of recent immigrants of 15 years or over reporting time spent on unpaid care of children is higher than the proportion of Canadian-born persons. On the other hand, the share of recent immigrants spending time on a regular basis to look after elder persons is smaller than the share of Canadian-born persons.

These numbers reflect differences in family and household structure. Families with children are more numerous among recent immigrants. The incidence of care of elders is lower among recent immigrants, even though extended families are more common. This suggests that recent immigrants have other reasons than care of elders for living in households larger than a nuclear family.

PART D: PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

Participation in the labour market

Labour force participation initially lower but adjustment is rapid

A person is in the labour force if he or she is employed or actively looking for work. Persons not in the labour force may be attending school, raising children, in retirement, or they may be unable or unwilling to seek employment for other reasons.

The rate of labour force participation varies by age and gender. Thus, differences in labour force participation between immigrants and the Canadian-born may be a result of differences in age-gender composition. As well, immigrants and the Canadian-born may show similar behaviour in some age-gender groups, and different behaviour in other groups. For both these reasons it is of interest to examine labour force participation by age and gender.

Table D.1: Labour force participation rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Labour Force
Women					
Canadian-born	66%	85%	70%	77%	45,400
Immigrated before 1981	79%	85%	69%	76%	2,370
Immigrated 1981-1996	52%	76%	51%	66%	1,520
Men					
Canadian-born	72%	93%	79%	84%	47,830
Immigrated before 1981	78%	90%	83%	85%	2,850
Immigrated 1981-1996	50%	86%	81%	78%	1,680

	Participation rate		Labour force	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Age 15-64				
Immigrated 1981-1990	72%	84%	840	1,060
Immigrated 1991-1996	61%	69%	690	620

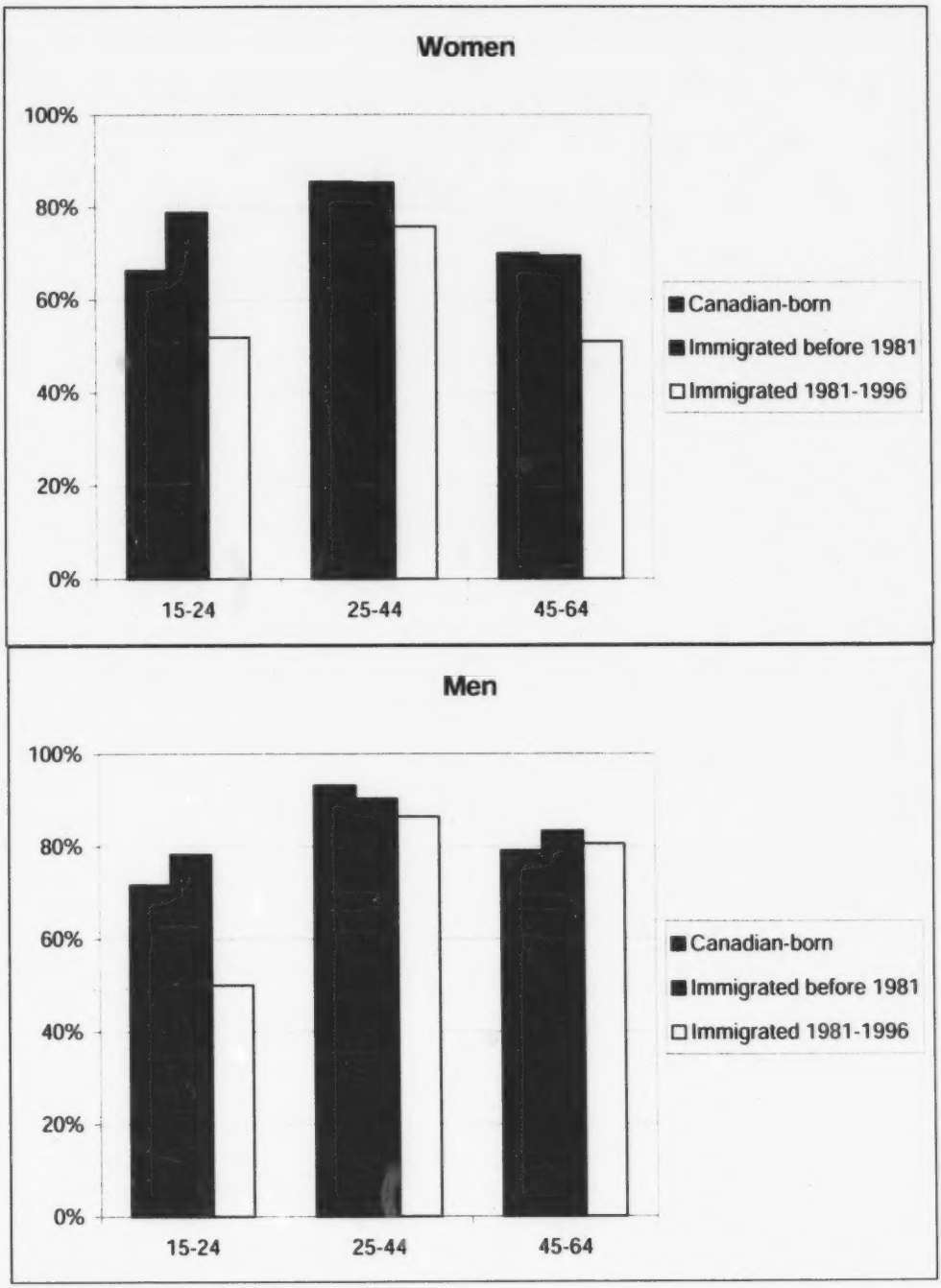
In the first few years after landing, immigrants participate in the labour market at lower rates than the Canadian-born, but over time the rates become similar or higher.

Men aged 45 to 64 who immigrated between 1981 and 1996 participate at a higher rate (81%) than the Canadian-born (79%), evidence of rapid adjustment. Men aged 25 to 44 also enter the labour market in large numbers.

Male immigrants reach the same rate of labour force participation as the Canadian-born after five years (84%). Female immigrants take longer to fully adjust.

Young persons who immigrated before 1981 are more active in the labour market than the Canadian-born of the same age. This is a very small group, accounting for only a few per cent of earlier immigrants.

Figure D.1: Labour force participation rates by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Similar patterns for different levels of education

Just as labour force participation varies by age and gender, so it also varies by level of education. To better understand the reasons for differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born, participation rates are shown for different levels of education. Level of education is as reported by respondents, and pertains to the time of the census.

Table D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	No high school diploma	High school diploma	Post-secondary diploma or degree	Total
Women				
Canadian-born	57%	82%	87%	77%
Immigrated before 1981	66%	71%	84%	76%
Immigrated 1981-1996	56%	59%	80%	66%
Men				
Canadian-born	70%	90%	92%	84%
Immigrated before 1981	75%	86%	90%	85%
Immigrated 1981-1996	62%	74%	88%	78%

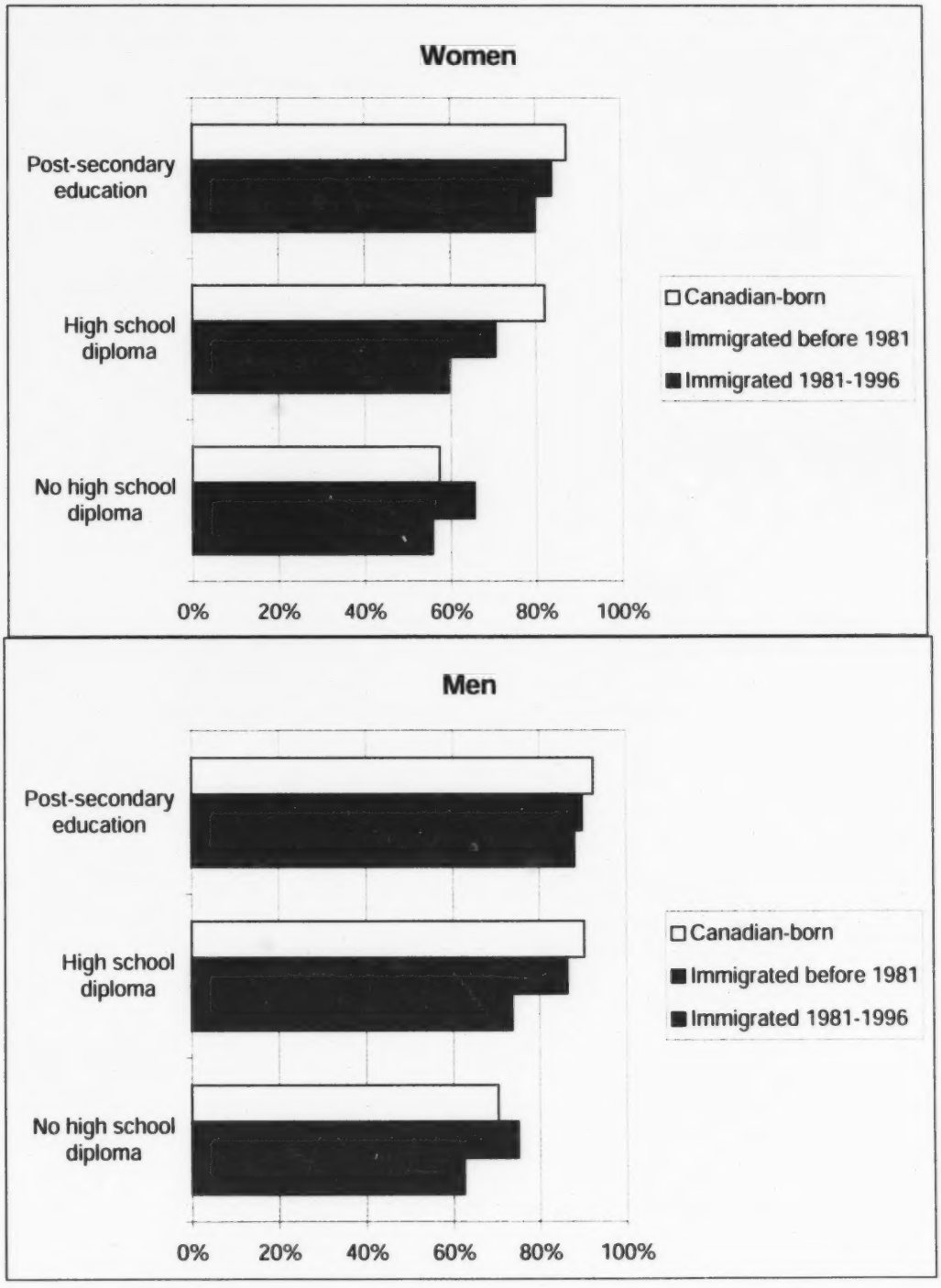
	Women	Men
All education levels		
Immigrated 1981-1990	72%	84%
Immigrated 1991-1996	61%	69%

If persons are ranked by level of education, the higher the level of education the greater the proportion of people who participate in the labour market. This observation holds for the Canadian-born as well as for immigrants.

Recent immigrants participate in the labour market at a lower rate than the Canadian-born with the same education. For instance, women who recently immigrated and have a high school diploma have a participation rate of 59 per cent, whereas their Canadian-born counterparts have a rate of 82 per cent. This difference of 23 percentage points in the labour force participation rates of women is larger than that for men with the same educational qualifications. A similar pattern of gender differences is found among persons with a post secondary diploma or degree.

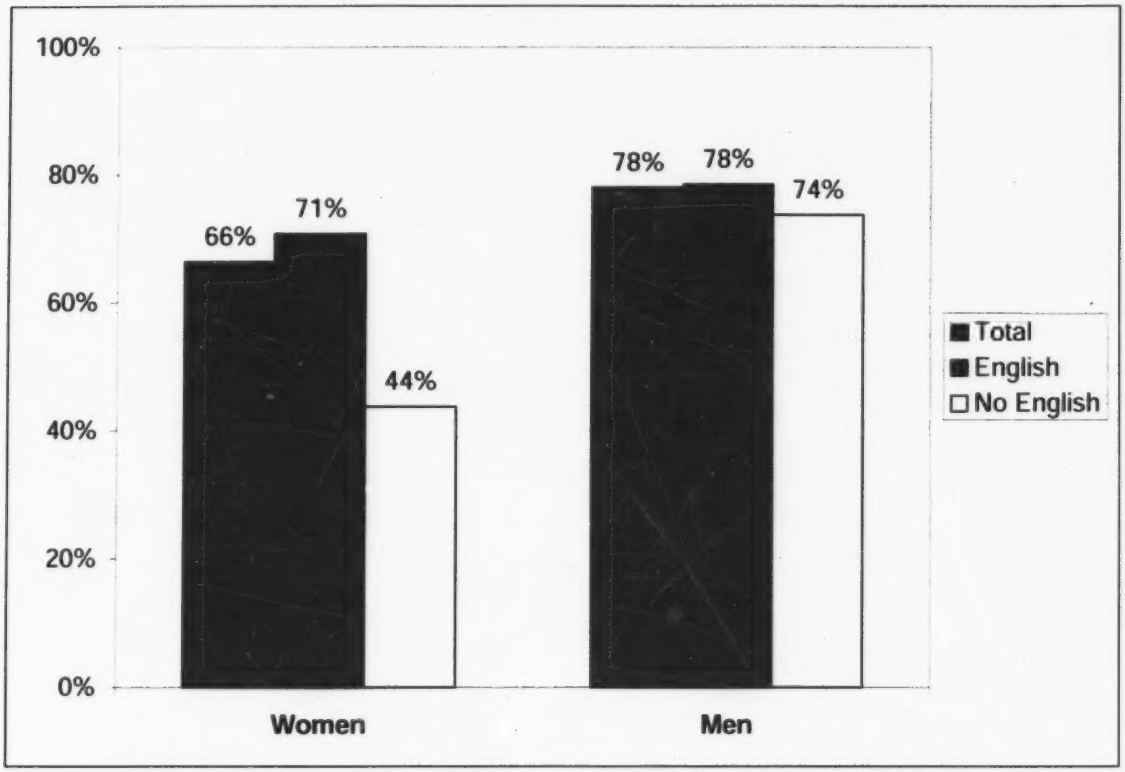
Over time, the behaviour of immigrants converges to that of Canadian-born persons. Immigrants who have been in the country for more than five years participate in the labour market in higher proportions than those who landed more recently. Earlier immigrants without a high school diploma are active in the labour force at higher rates than the Canadian-born.

Figure D.2: Labour force participation rates of persons 15 to 64 years old, by level of education and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Knowledge of English important for labour force participation

Figure D.3: Labour force participation and knowledge of English of recent immigrants, persons 15 to 64 years old, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Most immigrants can converse in either English or French when they immigrate to Canada. At the time of the 1996 census, the large majority of both men (96%) and women (93%) aged 15 to 64 who immigrated between 1981 and 1996 and settled in Regina speak English. Women who do not speak English are not nearly as active in the labour market as those who do. It is hardly surprising that knowledge of English is strongly associated with labour market behaviour. In fact, for men the differences are rather small.

Labour force participation rates of recent immigrants are lower than they would be if they all had command of English – as measured by the difference between the second and first bars in the chart. For recent immigrants, lack of English reduces the labour force participation rate by 5 per cent in the case of women (66% compared to 71%) and by less than 1 per cent for men. Thus, lack of knowledge of English accounts for a small but definite part of the difference between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born.

Most immigrants who do not speak English at the time of immigration learn the language after arrival. Thus, lack of knowledge of English becomes less important as a barrier to labour force entry with prolonged stay in Canada. It remains a hurdle, but it affects fewer people.

Unemployment not uncommon during initial years

Like labour force participation, unemployment varies by age and gender, and also by level of education. Knowledge of English also has some effect. Since the number of unemployed recent immigrants living in Regina is small, it is not possible to analyse unemployment with respect to age, education and knowledge of official languages, as is done in reports for other cities.

Table D.3: Unemployment rates of persons aged 15 to 64 by gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	Unemployment rate	Unemployed
Women		
Canadian-born	7%	3,100
Immigrated before 1981	3%	80
Immigrated 1981-1990	5%	40
Immigrated 1991-1996	9%	60
Men		
Canadian-born	8%	3,820
Immigrated before 1981	7%	190
Immigrated 1981-1990	8%	90
Immigrated 1991-1996	10%	70

Immigrants are somewhat more likely to experience unemployment during their initial years in Canada than those who have been in the country for a longer period of time. For instance, men who landed in the 1990s and are living in Regina experience unemployment rates of 10 per cent, and women experience rates of 9 per cent. Unemployment is lower among persons who immigrated during the 1980s (8% for men; 5% for women), and even more so among earlier immigrants (7% for men; 3% for women).

Unemployment rates of recent immigrants in Regina are low compared to those in Canada's major immigration centres. As well, the unemployment experience of recent immigrants in Regina by and large is not very different from that of the Canadian-born.

Table D.4: Employment ratio of persons aged 15 to 64 by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64	Employed
Women					
Canadian-born	57%	81%	67%	71%	42,290
Immigrated before 1981	64%	80%	68%	72%	2,270
Immigrated 1981-1990	57%	75%	57%	69%	800
Immigrated 1991-1996	43%	66%	41%	56%	630
Men					
Canadian-born	60%	87%	76%	78%	44,000
Immigrated before 1981	59%	83%	80%	79%	2,660
Immigrated 1981-1990	46%	86%	81%	78%	980
Immigrated 1991-1996	45%	70%	56%	61%	550

More than one half (56%) of women of working age who immigrated during 1991 to 1996 are employed, and six in ten men (61%). For immigrants who landed during the 1980s the proportions are higher than those for very recent immigrants: 69 per cent for women and 78 per cent for men. The latter rates are quite similar to those of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. This indicates that in Regina, recent immigrants adjust quickly to the labour market. This is so particularly for young women and for men over 25 years of age.

The jobs of recent immigrants

Part-time jobs as common for recent immigrants

Part-time employment is defined as having worked less than 30 hours per week during most of the weeks worked in the year 1995. Because the information relates to the entire year 1995, only persons who landed before 1995 are included among the most recent immigrants.

The share of part-time employment for the 15-64 age group is the average of the shares for the three age groups, weighted by the relative size of each age group. Because the age-specific rates vary so much, differences in age structure can have a major effect on the overall rate. The fact that men who immigrated before the 1980s are concentrated in the higher age groups gives them a low share of part-time employment compared to other groups. When the comparison is made for each age group, it becomes clear that these earlier immigrants are not very different from other groups with respect to the rate of part-time employment.

Table D.5: Part-time employment as a share of employment, by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	15-24	25-44	45-64	15-64
Women				
Canadian-born	60%	25%	28%	33%
Immigrated before 1981	50%	37%	25%	31%
Immigrated 1981-1994	68%	35%	23%	36%
Men				
Canadian-born	53%	7%	9%	17%
Immigrated before 1981	49%	8%	5%	9%
Immigrated 1981-1994	63%	11%	3%	17%

The proportion of employed Canadian-born persons who work part-time varies considerably by age and gender. More than one-half of employed young adults work part-time, mainly because many also attend school. About one-quarter of employed women aged 25 to 64 work part-time, while for men the share is less than 10 per cent.

Overall, part-time employment is approximately as common among recent immigrants as among the Canadian-born, while being somewhat less common among earlier immigrants. For older recent immigrants employment is less often part-time than for the Canadian-born of the same age, but for ages 15 to 44 the opposite applies.

Many employed recent immigrants in sales and services occupations

Occupations are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1991 Standard Occupational Classification, as follows:

(1) Sales and services	Sales and service occupations
(2) Processing	Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities
	Occupations unique to primary industry
(3) Administrative	Business, finance and administrative occupations
(4) Management and social	Occupations in social science, education, government services and religion
	Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport
	Management occupations
(5) Trades, transport	Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations
(6) Health, science	Health occupations
	Natural and applied sciences and related occupations

In examining the jobs of immigrants, the focus is on persons 25 to 64 years old. Younger people are not considered since many of them are still in school, and their jobs tend to be short-term and part-time and are less likely to be related to their education and career choices than the jobs of older adults.

Table D.6: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

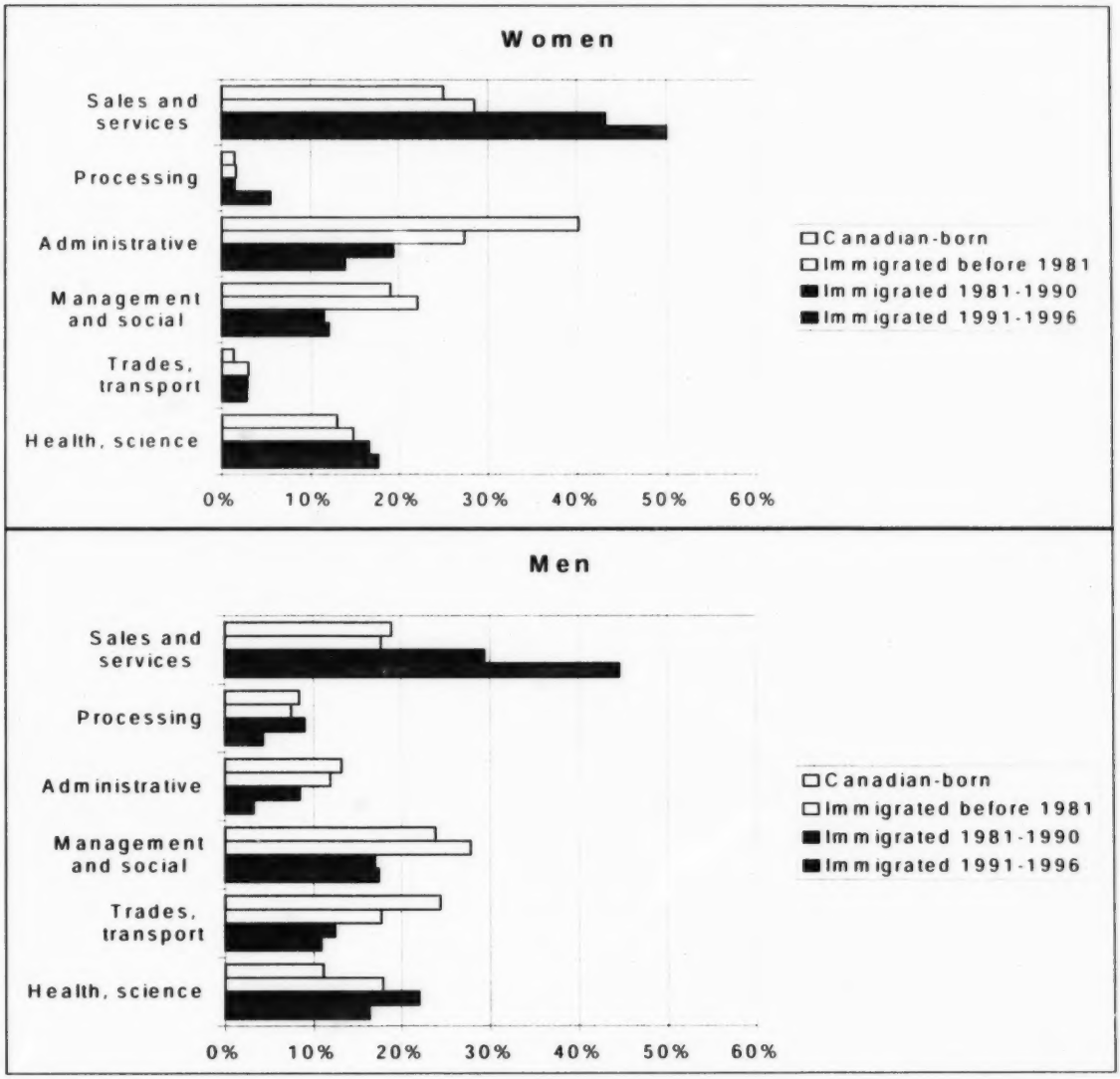
	Sales and services	Processing	Adminis-trative	Management and social	Trades, transport	Health, science	Total employed
Women							
Canadian-born	25%	1%	40%	19%	1%	13%	34,520
Immigrated before 1981	29%	2%	28%	23%	3%	15%	2,120
Immigrated 1981-1990	45%	2%	20%	12%	3%	17%	660
Immigrated 1991-1996	49%	5%	14%	12%	3%	17%	550
Men							
Canadian-born	19%	8%	13%	24%	24%	11%	36,040
Immigrated before 1981	18%	8%	12%	28%	18%	18%	2,530
Immigrated 1981-1990	30%	9%	9%	17%	13%	22%	870
Immigrated 1991-1996	46%	4%	3%	18%	11%	17%	450

Employed recent immigrants are far more likely than their Canadian-born counterparts to work in sales and service jobs, more so if they immigrated during the 1990s. Close to one-half of employed immigrants who have been in the country for 5 years or less are employed in sales and service occupations, compared to one-quarter of employed Canadian-born women, and an even smaller share of Canadian-born men. Immigrants, whether recently immigrated or not, are also well represented in the health and science professions.

By contrast, administrative and management and social occupations, which are favoured by the Canadian-born, make up a smaller share of the jobs of recent immigrants. The same is true with respect to men for trades and transport occupations.

There are probably many factors that contribute to these patterns, including the selection of immigrants and their level and field of education. But the choice of occupation by immigrants also reflects adjustment to the economy and barriers to entry into professions and trades. Many new immigrants probably find it easier to obtain employment in sales and services jobs than in other occupations.

Figure D.4: Occupations of employed women and men aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Over one third of employed recent immigrants in hospitality and other services

Industries are subdivided into six broad groups based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification, as follows:

Manufacturing	Primary industries and manufacturing
Construction & transportation	Construction, transportation and storage, and communications
Trade	Wholesale and retail trade
Business services	Finance, insurance, real estate operators and insurance, and business services
Public sector	Government services, education and health services
Hospitality and other services	Accommodation, food and beverage industries, and other services

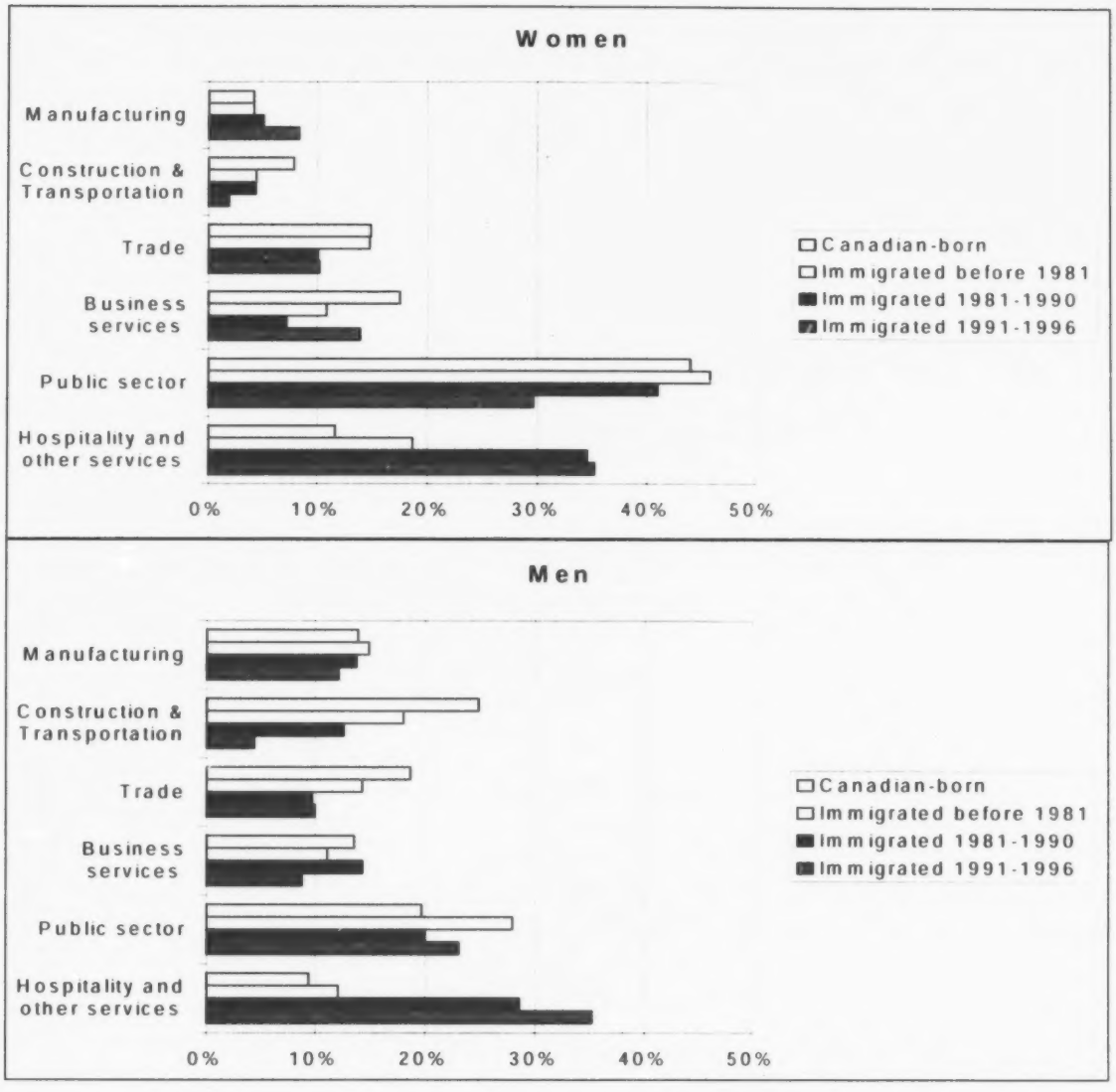
In the greater Regina area, a large proportion of the jobs of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 are in hospitality and other services. Employed recently immigrated women are also over-represented in the manufacturing sector. By contrast, business services, wholesale and retail trade, and construction and transportation make up a lower share of the jobs of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. As well, while three in ten jobs of very recently immigrated women are in the public sector, this sector's share of the jobs of Canadian-born women is larger. The industrial distribution of employment of earlier immigrants is closer to that of the Canadian-born.

Table D.7: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Manufacturing	Construction & Transportation	Trade	Business services	Public sector	Hospitality and other services
Women						
Canadian-born	4%	8%	15%	18%	44%	12%
Immigrated before 1981	4%	4%	15%	11%	46%	19%
Immigrated 1981-1990	5%	4%	10%	7%	41%	35%
Immigrated 1991-1996	8%	2%	10%	14%	30%	35%
Men						
Canadian-born	14%	25%	19%	14%	20%	9%
Immigrated before 1981	15%	18%	14%	11%	28%	12%
Immigrated 1981-1990	14%	13%	10%	14%	20%	29%
Immigrated 1991-1996	12%	4%	10%	9%	23%	35%

The jobs of young Canadian-born people in the Regina area - who, like recent immigrants, are recent entrants into the labour market - are more concentrated in the trade sector and in hospitality and other services than those of recent immigrants aged 25 to 64. Each of these two industry groups provides between one-quarter and over one-third of the jobs of Canadian-born aged 15 to 24 (not shown in Table D.7). By contrast, the manufacturing and business services sectors each account for a larger share of employment of recent immigrants than of the young Canadian-born. Thus, the hospitality and other services sector is a major employer of young people born in Canada as well as recent immigrants, but the wholesale and retail trade sector is much less significant as a source of jobs for recent immigrants than it is for young Canadians.

Figure D.5: Employment by industry, persons aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Employment in higher skilled jobs increases with length of stay

The tables and charts in this and the next section show the shares of jobs grouped by four levels of skill, level 4 being the highest and level 1 the lowest, as follows:

Level 1: Short work demonstration; no formal education required.
Level 2: Secondary school plus a period of specific job training.
Level 3: College level education or trade apprenticeship required.
Level 4: University education required.

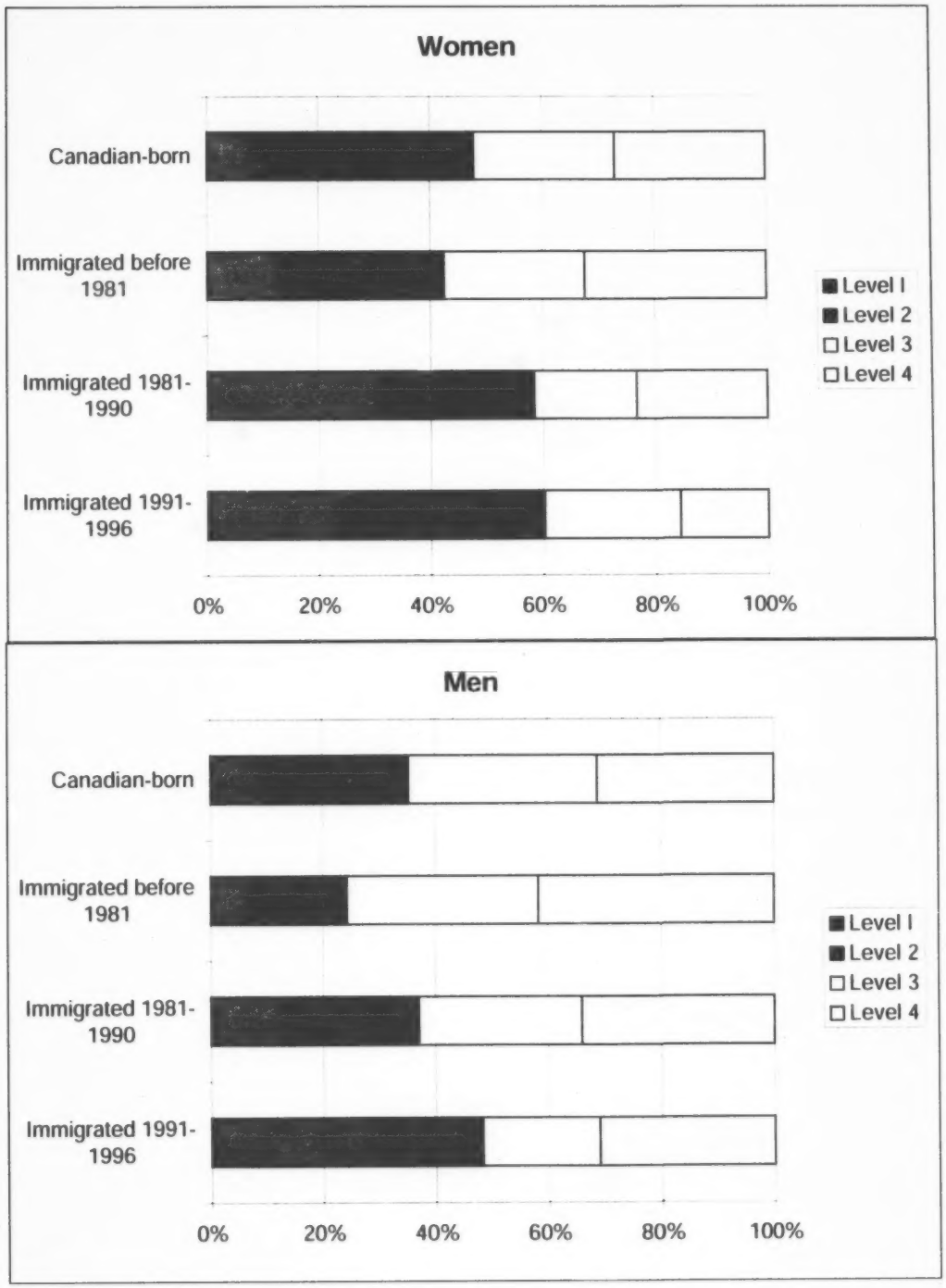
Table D.8: Employment by level of skill, women and men aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	8%	40%	25%	27%
Immigrated before 1981	13%	29%	25%	32%
Immigrated 1981-1990	31%	28%	18%	23%
Immigrated 1991-1996	24%	36%	24%	16%
Men				
Canadian-born	9%	26%	33%	31%
Immigrated before 1981	7%	18%	34%	42%
Immigrated 1981-1990	12%	25%	29%	34%
Immigrated 1991-1996	29%	20%	21%	31%

The jobs of very recent immigrants require the same or lower skills than the jobs of the Canadian-born. Almost one in three jobs of Canadian-born and very recently immigrated men (31%) require the highest level of skill, a university education. For women, over one-quarter (27%) of the jobs of the Canadian-born require a university education, as opposed to 16 per cent for immigrants who landed after 1990. Approximately one in four jobs of the most recent immigrants (24% for women and 29% for men) require the lowest level of skill, a share much higher than that of the Canadian-born.

For both men and women, the skill content of jobs of earlier immigrants is higher than that of the Canadian-born. A larger share of the jobs of earlier immigrants is at the university level, and a lower share at the second level, high school plus a period of job training. As with many other aspects of labour market activity and employment, this suggests the situation of immigrants improves and becomes similar or superior to the situation of the Canadian-born as their stay in Canada lengthens.

Figure D.6: Employment by skill level, women and men aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)



Education of recently immigrated women not fully utilised

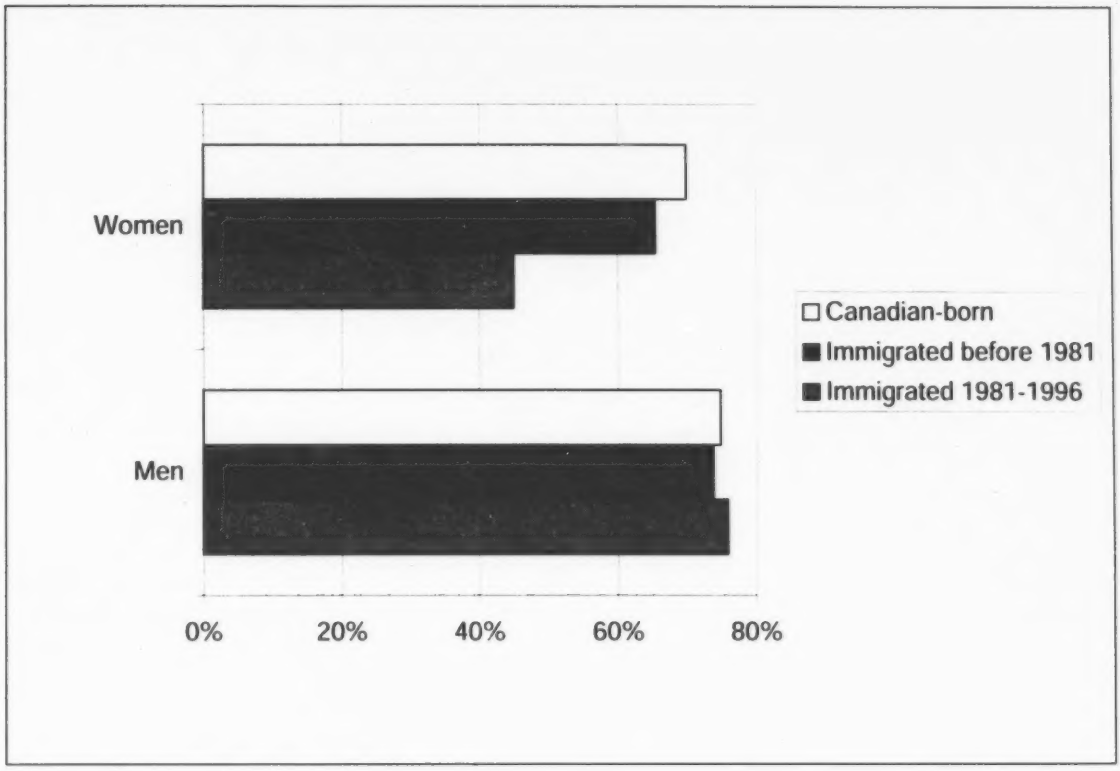
As there are differences in educational attainment between recent immigrants and the Canadian-born, the information presented above about skill levels of jobs does not directly indicate whether skills of recent immigrants are fully or less than fully employed in the economy. To do so, one has to compare the skill levels of jobs of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born for a given level of education. This is done in Table D.9 for persons holding a university degree, and can be done in the same way for other levels of educational attainment. The four skill levels are defined in the box above Table D.8.

Table D.9: Skill levels of jobs of university graduates, women and men aged 25 to 64, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Women				
Canadian-born	2%	14%	15%	70%
Immigrated before 1981	2%	14%	19%	65%
Immigrated 1981-1996	3%	27%	25%	45%
Men				
Canadian-born	2%	9%	14%	75%
Immigrated before 1981	1%	9%	16%	74%
Immigrated 1981-1996	5%	8%	11%	76%

The jobs of recently immigrated women with a university degree do not require the same level of skill as the jobs of the Canadian-born, whereas for men the skill levels are quite similar. Over two-thirds of employed Canadian-born women with a university degree (70%) have a job requiring a university degree. But less than one-half of employed women who immigrated after 1980 (45%) have a job at that level. Three-quarters of Canadian-born men with a university degree (75%) have a job requiring a university education. This is similar to recently immigrated men with a university degree (76%). For both men and women, the situation of employed earlier immigrants who hold a university degree is quite comparable to that of the Canadian-born

Figure D.7: Proportion of workers with a university degree who have a job requiring a university education, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



PART E: INCOME

Sources and level of income

Employment is an important source of income

In this section, three broad sources of income are distinguished:

(1) Employment income, consisting of wages and salaries or income from self-employment;
(2) Other private income, consisting of investment income (mainly interest and dividends), retirement income and income from all other private sources; and
(3) Transfers from government, including Unemployment Insurance benefits, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits, Old Age Security benefits and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, and other benefits such as workers' compensation and social assistance. Also included are the Child Tax Benefit, refunds of the Goods and Services Tax, and provincial tax credits.

A person may have income from one, two or all three sources. Income reported in the 1996 census is income for the year 1995, of persons 15 years of age and over. Most immigrants who landed during or after 1995 have not had the full year 1995 to obtain income in Canada, and are therefore not included.

Income from employment is the most common source of income for the Canadian-born. Sixty-nine per cent of Canadian-born women and 78 per cent of Canadian-born men had earnings from employment in 1995. Similar shares of recent immigrants have income from employment, ranging from 62 per cent to 72 per cent of women and 77 per cent to 82 per cent of men, depending on the period of immigration. For immigrants who arrived before the 1980s the proportion with employment earnings is low because they tend to be older and many are in retirement. The high share of recent immigrants with employment income reflects rapid adjustment to the Regina labour market.

The share of recent immigrants with other private income – income from investments, pension plans etc. – is below the share of the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants. This probably reflects the relatively young age of most recent immigrants, and lower savings related to the cost of and income loss associated with moving to a different country.

The proportions of men and women reporting transfers from governments as a source of income are somewhat similar between the Canadian-born and recent immigrants. The high proportion of earlier immigrants receiving transfers from governments reflects the high share of seniors in this group, who generally receive Old Age Security and Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits.

Table E.1: Persons with income by source and without income, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995 (as a percentage of the population of 15 years and over)

	No income	Employment income	Other private	Government transfers	Number of persons
Women					
Canadian-born	6%	69%	40%	58%	69,550
Immigrated before 1981	3%	52%	48%	67%	4,980
Immigrated 1981-1990	11%	72%	28%	56%	1,270
Immigrated 1991-1994	14%	62%	25%	63%	880
Men					
Canadian-born	4%	78%	34%	73%	64,080
Immigrated before 1981	0%	66%	44%	78%	4,630
Immigrated 1981-1990	6%	82%	22%	78%	1,340
Immigrated 1991-1994	3%	77%	26%	76%	650

Average income increases with length of stay

In Tables E.2, E.3 and E.4 in this section on sources and level of income, average income refers to income of persons with income, and excludes persons who report no income. The proportion of persons who report no income is given in Table E.1. In the next section on the distribution of income, which includes tables E.5 through E.8, average income refers to income of all persons, families or households, including those with no income.

Table E.2: Level of income and distribution of income by source, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Average income of persons with income	Income by source (percent of total)		
		Employment income	Other private income	Government transfers
Women				
Canadian-born	$20,400	73%	13%	15%
Immigrated before 1981	$19,800	59%	16%	25%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$16,900	81%	8%	12%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$12,400	66%	21%	12%
Men				
Canadian-born	$31,500	79%	11%	10%
Immigrated before 1981	$39,000	74%	14%	12%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$31,100	90%	2%	8%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$22,100	87%	4%	9%

Among persons who reported having income during the year 1995, the average income of recent immigrants is lower than that of other Canadians. For very recently immigrated women, average income is 60 per cent of that of the Canadian-born; women who immigrated during the 1980s have reached more than four-fifth of that level, and women who immigrated before 1981 have almost pulled even with the population born in Canada.

Male immigrants have higher incomes than female immigrants and reach the average income of the Canadian-born faster. Very recently immigrated men with income have average income of 70 per cent of that of the Canadian-born, men who immigrated during the 1980s have pulled even, and earlier immigrants have income one-quarter higher than Canadian-born men. Among recent immigrants, the income of men is about 80 per cent higher than that of women; for earlier immigrants the income of men is twice as high as that of women; among the Canadian-born it is only some 50 per cent higher. Among the reasons for the difference in income between men and women are lower labour force participation, and higher incidence of part-time work and of jobs requiring a lower level of skills among women than among men, as shown in Part D.

Earnings from employment make up a higher proportion of income of recently immigrated men than of men born in Canada, and the share of other private income is relatively low. Government transfers make up a somewhat lower share of income of recent immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The relatively high share of other private income for most recently immigrated women (21%) reflects the presence of a modest number of women of 45 years of age and over having significant income from investments.

Earnings of recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time lower

Table E.3: Wage and salary income of persons who worked mostly full-time, as a percentage of the overall average, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Amount	Percentage of overall average
Canadian-born	$31,400	100%
Immigrated before 1981	$36,000	114%
Immigrated 1981-1990	$29,700	94%
Immigrated 1991-1994	$19,500	62%
All who worked mostly full time	$31,500	100%

The wages and salaries earned by recent immigrants who worked mostly full-time in 1995 are below the Regina average, but for those who landed during the 1980s the difference is small (6%). Differences in the skill level of jobs described in section D may play a role here. As well, annual earnings depend on whether a person was employed throughout the year or not. It is likely that recent immigrants more often than the Canadian-born do not have steady, year-round jobs. Earlier immigrants earned 14% more than the Canadian-born.

Transfers from government a lower share of income for seniors

To examine transfers from governments more closely, this section focuses on households. Households are classified according to the presence of immigrants and recent immigrants in the same way as in Part C. However, only immigrants who landed before 1995 are considered here. All households with immigrants who landed during 1995 and 1996 have been excluded. As transfers from government vary considerably with the age of the recipient, households are classified by age.

Defining "Age of household"
By age of household is meant the age of a principal person in the household. The age of family households is the age of the older of the spouses or the lone parent in the family. For non-family households, age refers to the age of the oldest person in the household.

Table E.4: Transfers from government to households, by age of household, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	25 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	All households (including ages 15-24)
Share of households receiving transfers				
Canadian-born households	90%	85%	100%	91%
Earlier immigrant households	89%	82%	100%	91%
Recent immigrant households	93%	92%	100%	94%
Average amount of transfer per receiving household				
Canadian-born households	$3,700	$4,100	$14,900	$6,200
Earlier immigrant households	$4,600	$4,300	$15,200	$9,100
Recent immigrant households	$4,600	$4,300	$13,200	$5,200
Transfers from government as a share of average household income				
Canadian-born households	7%	6%	41%	12%
Earlier immigrant households	7%	5%	39%	15%
Recent immigrant households	9%	7%	22%	9%

In 1995, the large majority of households received transfers from government. Almost all households with persons of 65 years of age and older received such transfers – Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan benefits. But more than four out of five households without seniors received some income from a government program, whether from Unemployment Insurance, Workers Compensation, social assistance, student assistance, or other programs.

In the age group of 25 to 64 years, recent immigrant households were more likely to receive a transfer from government than other households. These households were probably more in need of assistance from government during the early years after arriving in Canada, when many recent immigrants were not yet fully participating in the economy. As well, recent immigrant households

are relatively large, and thus are likely to receive higher amounts of transfers either because more members are entitled to benefits like employment insurance payments or because of greater need. On the other hand, recent immigrant households would not have had time to build up significant entitlements under the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans.

The average payment received varies considerably by age of household. Households of Canadian-born seniors and of seniors who immigrated before 1981 received an average payment in the order of $15,000. Households of recently immigrated seniors on average received less than households of Canadian-born seniors.

Other households received from $3,700 to $4,600. Households of recent immigrants in the 25-64 age group had a higher probability of receiving government transfers. They also received a higher average amount than households of the Canadian-born and an equal average amount than households of earlier immigrants.

Government transfers make up a much smaller share of income of the households of recently immigrated seniors (22%) than of Canadian-born seniors (41%), while for households in the lower age ranges the shares are similar (6% to 9%).

The distribution of income

Large share of men in high personal income range after prolonged stay

Table E.5: Distribution of personal income, persons 15 years and over, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

	Without income	$1 to $10,000	$10,000 to $30,000	$30,000 to $50,000	over $50,000	Average income
Women						
Canadian-born	6%	28%	44%	17%	4%	$19,200
Immigrated before 1981	3%	24%	54%	14%	5%	$19,200
Immigrated 1981-1994	12%	37%	41%	8%	1%	$13,200
Men						
Canadian-born	4%	20%	32%	26%	17%	$30,300
Immigrated before 1981	1%	12%	41%	23%	24%	$38,800
Immigrated 1981-1994	5%	31%	36%	17%	10%	$26,800

Of the recent immigrants, 49 per cent of women and 36 per cent of men reported no income or income of less than $10,000 in 1995. At the high end of the income scale recent immigrants are underrepresented.

A high proportion of men who immigrated before 1981 – one quarter - have income in excess of $50,000. The share of men and women reporting no income or income of less than $10,000 is much lower among persons who immigrated before 1981 than either recent immigrants or the Canadian-born. If the circumstances of earlier immigrants can be taken as an indication of what recent immigrants can be expected to achieve with time, then a general, widespread upward shift can be expected in incomes of persons who immigrated during the 1980s and 1990s in years to come.

The incomes of earlier immigrants are concentrated more in the lower middle range of $10,000 to $30,000 than those of recent immigrants and the Canadian-born. In part this reflects the fact that many earlier immigrants are seniors receiving old age benefits.

Household income increases moderately with longer stay

Table E.6: Distribution of household income, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	$0 to $20,000	$20,000 to $40,000	$40,000 to $60,000	$60,000 to $80,000	Over $80,000	Average income
Canadian-born	22%	26%	22%	15%	15%	$47,900
Earlier immigrants	20%	24%	20%	17%	20%	$55,700
Recent immigrants	21%	32%	22%	12%	14%	$51,300
1980s immigrants	*19%*	*28%*	*23%*	*14%*	*15%*	*$56,000*
1991-94 immigrants with others	*9%*	*34%*	*22%*	*11%*	*24%*	*$53,000*
1991-94 immigrants only	*33%*	*39%*	*17%*	*6%*	*6%*	*$36,700*

In 1995, recent immigrant households had average income of $51,300 or 7 per cent above the income of Canadian-born, and 8 per cent below the income of earlier immigrant households. The income of households consisting only of very recent immigrants is three-quarters of the income of households of the Canadian-born. This suggests that incomes of many immigrant households, being relatively high from the outset, do not increase greatly with years spent in Canada.

The income distributions of households of recent immigrants, earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born are similar. One half of recent immigrant households (53%) have incomes of less than $40,000, which is similar to the share of other households (48% of Canadian-born households and 44% of earlier immigrant households). The income of one-fifth (21%) of recent immigrant households is less than $20,000, compared to 22 per cent for Canadian-born households and 20 per cent for earlier immigrant households.

One in four recent immigrants live in families with low incomes

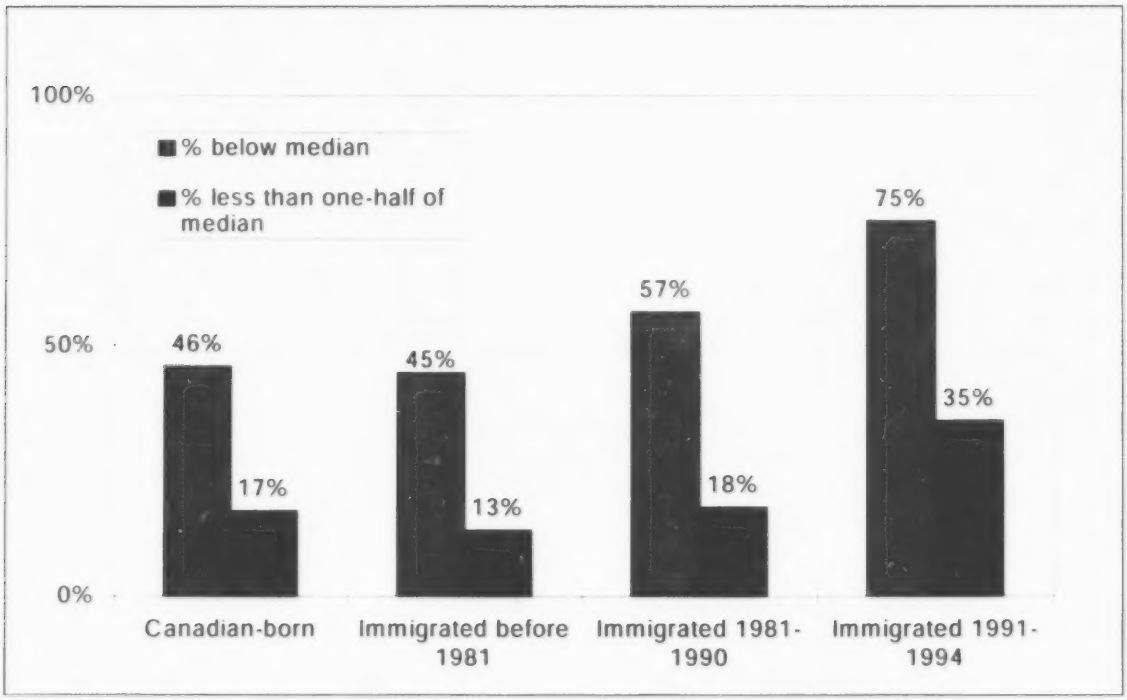
One way of examining income inequality is to see whether persons in certain groups are more likely than persons in other groups to have incomes that fall below the overall median income. The median income is the middle income when incomes are ordered by size, from high to low. One-half of incomes are higher, one-half are lower. And to measure more severe inequality, the percentage of incomes falling below one-half of the median income is examined.

Figure E.1 and Table E.7 show the percentage of people with income below the median. For people living in families, the family income was compared to the median family income. For non-family persons – much smaller in number, particularly among recent immigrants – their individual income was compared to the median income of all non-family persons. Unattached individuals under 15 years of age are not included as no income data is available. The proportion of persons with income below one-half of the median, shown in Figure E.1 and Table E.8, was derived in the same way.

In Regina in 1995, the median income of all families (defined as two or more persons related by blood, marriage, common-law status or adoption, and living together in the same household) was $51,179. For individuals not living in families, median income was $19,363.

As family size has not been considered in these calculations, and as larger families are likely to have higher income (but not necessarily higher income per member of the family), the number of persons in the total population living in families with income below the median is less than 50 per cent. 47 per cent of women and 44 per cent of men live in families with income below the median. 18 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men live in families with income below one half of the median.

Figure E.1: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median and below one-half of the median, as a percentage of the population, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995



Recent immigrants are more likely than earlier immigrants and the Canadian-born to live in families with incomes that fall below the overall median, or if they do not live in families, to have income below the median for unattached individuals. They are also more likely to live in families with incomes that fall below one-half of the median income. The percentage of immigrants in families with incomes in the lower part of the income distribution declines in relation to their length of stay in Canada.

Table E.7: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Under 25	25 to 44	45 and over	All persons
Women				
Canadian-born	51%	42%	49%	47%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	34%	53%	49%
Immigrated 1981-1994	75%	67%	55%	66%
Men				
Canadian-born	48%	39%	44%	44%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	34%	41%	40%
Immigrated 1981-1994	66%	61%	58%	62%

The proportion of people with incomes below the median varies with age. For the Canadian-born and earlier immigrants aged 25 and over, the highest proportions are found among persons over 45 years of age. But this is not so for recent immigrants, where incomes below the median are more common at younger ages.

In all age groups the proportion of persons with income below the overall median is higher among recent immigrants than among the Canadian-born. However, the differences are much greater for people of prime working age than for older people. This probably reflects programs of income support for seniors as well as extended-family arrangements that are relatively common for recently immigrated seniors.

Table E.8: Persons in families and unattached individuals with income below one-half of the median, as a percentage of all persons, by age and gender, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995

	Under 25	25 to 44	45 and over	All persons
Women				
Canadian-born	24%	15%	13%	18%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	10%	13%	12%
Immigrated 1981-1994	35%	20%	25%	25%
Men				
Canadian-born	21%	12%	13%	16%
Immigrated before 1981	n.a.	11%	13%	14%
Immigrated 1981-1994	30%	19%	27%	24%

One in four recent immigrants in Regina are living in families with income below one-half of the overall median. This is a higher share than among the Canadian-born, a situation found in all age groups, indicating a higher incidence of low income among recent immigrants of all ages.

PART F: HOUSING

Crowded accommodation more common for recent immigrants

In Tables F.1 and F.2, a room is defined as an enclosed area within a dwelling that is suitable for year-round living: a living room, bedroom, kitchen, or a finished room in attic or basement. Not counted as rooms are bathrooms, halls, vestibules and spaces used solely for business purposes. Accommodation is defined as "crowded" when there are more persons in the household than rooms in the dwelling, i.e. when there is more than one person per room.

Table F.1: Number of persons per room, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
Canadian-born	64%	28%	5%	3%	65,100
Earlier immigrants	66%	27%	5%	2%	6,900
Recent immigrants	30%	32%	15%	23%	2,600
1980s immigrants	39%	33%	15%	14%	1,350
1990s immigrants with others	18%	37%	15%	31%	580
1990s immigrants only	22%	24%	16%	38%	650

Households of recent immigrants have space per person that is well below the average in the Regina area. One-quarter of recent immigrant households (23%) live in crowded conditions (i.e. there are fewer rooms than people in the home). The incidence of crowding is particularly high among households consisting only of very recent immigrants (38%). By contrast, crowding is very rare among households of the Canadian-born (3%) and earlier immigrants (2%).

Large households likely to have crowded accommodation

Table F.2: Persons per room and size of household, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Household size	Type of household	Fewer than 0.5 persons	0.5 to 0.74 persons	0.75 to 0.99 persons	1 or more persons	Number of households
1 to 3 persons	Canadian-born	78%	19%	2%	1%	48,400
	Earlier immigrants	81%	17%	2%	1%	5,130
	Recent immigrants	46%	30%	10%	13%	1,400
4 or 5 persons	Canadian-born	25%	59%	12%	5%	15,200
	Earlier immigrants	27%	58%	13%	3%	1,570
	Recent immigrants	13%	39%	18%	30%	870
6 or more persons	Canadian-born	4%	31%	38%	27%	1,490
	Earlier immigrants	7%	42%	19%	28%	220
	Recent immigrants	0%	17%	30%	47%	300

Crowding is related to size of household. The larger the household, the greater the chance that there are more persons than rooms in the dwelling. This pattern is found among households of the Canadian-born as well as immigrants. But there is much less crowding in households of the Canadian-born than in households of recent immigrants, whatever their size.

As shown earlier, households of immigrants who arrived before the 1980s are similar to the households of the Canadian-born in size (see Table C.8). They also have accommodation that is similar in size to that of the Canadian-born. This suggests that immigrants form large households and live in relatively crowded conditions for a period after their arrival, so as to keep the cost of accommodation down. But when economic circumstances permit, they split into smaller household units or move to more spacious accommodation. Households also become smaller when children of immigrants become adults and establish their own households.

Similar share of households has high housing cost in relation to income

Table F.3: Cost of accommodation as a share of household income, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1995 (percentage distribution)

Households	Less than 30%	30% to 50%	50% or more
Canadian-born	80%	11%	9%
Earlier immigrants	85%	10%	5%
Recent immigrants	75%	11%	14%
1980s immigrants	77%	11%	12%
1991-94 immigrants with others	84%	11%	5%
1991-94 immigrants only	63%	11%	26%
All households	80%	11%	9%

Over one-third of households (37%) made up exclusively of immigrants who have been in Canada for five years or less spend more than 30 per cent of their income on accommodation. For one-quarter of these households (26%) the cost of accommodation even exceeds 50 per cent of income. Of Canadian-born households, one in five (20%) have housing cost in excess of 30 per cent of income.

For other recent immigrant households the share with housing cost in excess of 30 per cent is similar to that of the Canadian-born.

Table F.4: Period of construction, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

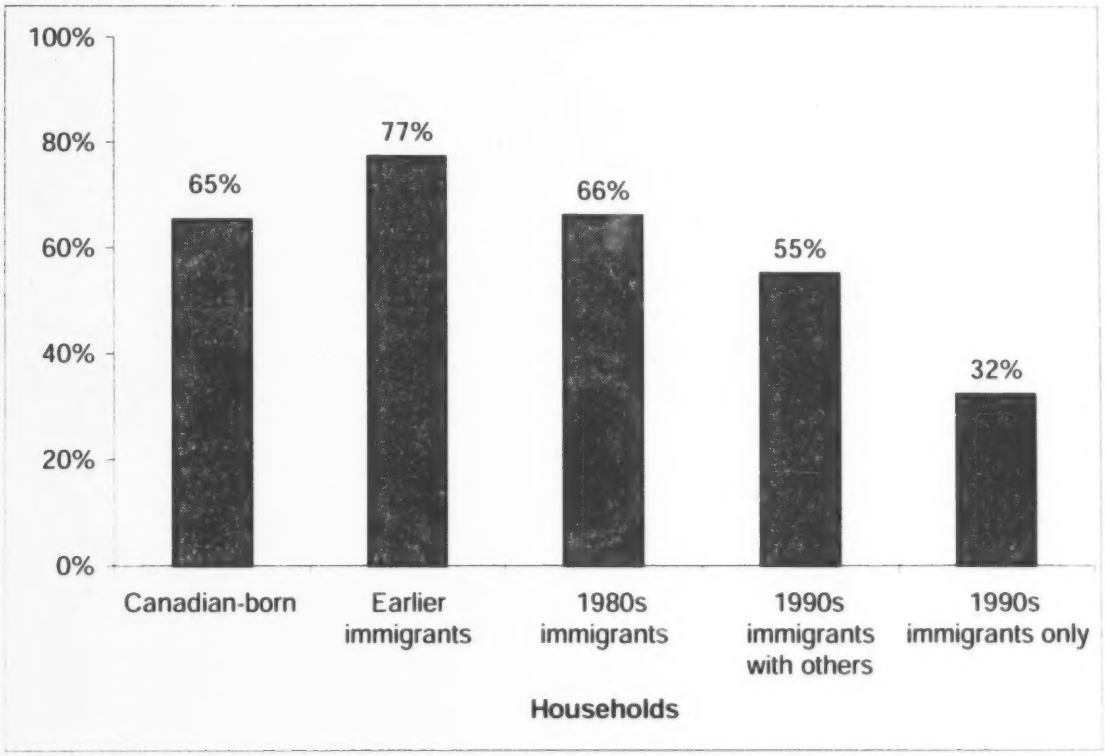
Households	Before 1961	1961-1980	After 1980
Canadian-born	31%	47%	21%
Earlier immigrants	30%	47%	23%
Recent immigrants	28%	50%	22%
1980s immigrants	*29%*	*48%*	*24%*
1990s immigrants with others	*25%*	*51%*	*24%*
1990s immigrants only	*27%*	*56%*	*17%*
All households	31%	48%	21%

The dwellings where households of recent immigrants live have been constructed at more or less the same time as the houses of the Canadian-born, and the proportion in need of major repair is similar.

Table F.5: Quality of housing, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996 (percentage distribution)

Households	Regular maintenance	Minor repairs	Major repairs
Canadian-born	65%	28%	7%
Earlier immigrants	68%	25%	7%
Recent immigrants	65%	28%	7%
1980s immigrants	*64%*	*28%*	*9%*
1990s immigrants with others	*70%*	*24%*	*6%*
1990s immigrants only	*62%*	*32%*	*5%*
All households	65%	28%	7%

Figure F.1: Households owning their home as a percentage of all households, Regina Metropolitan Area, 1996



Only one third (32%) of households consisting exclusively of immigrants who arrived during 1991-1996 own their home, compared to almost two-thirds (65%) of households of the Canadian-born and over three-quarters (77%) of earlier immigrants. The rate of home ownership among joint households of very recent immigrants and others is 55 per cent, while that of households of immigrants who landed during the 1980s is 66 per cent, very similar to the rate among the Canadian-born.

Home-ownership is much higher among earlier immigrants than the Canadian-born. This probably reflects the higher average age of earlier immigrants, but it may also point to different choices. It also suggests that the high frequency of rental tenure among households consisting only of recent immigrants is a temporary phenomenon that is a part of the adjustment process.